THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

SOUTH AMERICA.

Later News by Cable and Steamer.

Slow Progress of the Revolution in Panama—The Troubles in Venezuela.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By the arrival at New York of the steamer Arizona we have advices from Aspinwall to July 14.

COLOMBIA.

The Panama Revolution.

The Panama *Mercantile Chronicle* of July 10 says:—"An unusual quiet prevails in Panama notwithstanding the city has been declared in a 'state of war.' Business is dull, indeed may be expressively described as 'stagnant.' This condition of things is not confined to any particular class of persons, nor to any particular branch of trade, but is general. The streets are almost deserted; and, in concealment, the natives seek to escape the perils of conscription, having no extraordinary thirst for military glory. The Provisional President, among other decrees, has ordered a large augmentation of the militia, and recruiting is going on with alarming alacrity. Men cannot pursue their ordinary daily avocations without the dread of being pressed into the service, and the inconveniences arising from their seclusion may well be comprehended."

The *Chronicle*, of the 12th, contains the following items:—

The draft has ceased by official proclamation, much to the relief of those who dreaded the restrictions of camp life, or the terrors of the march. The battalion required by the President has been formed. Peaceful persons in the community may now resume their ordinary occupations without the fear of encountering the recruiting officer.

Yesterday General Ponce, the Provisional President, issued a circular inviting the heads of eight of the principal firms of this city to meet at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Government House, on the subject of public interest. The object of the meeting was not specially stated in the circular, but it has been ascertained that it was to induce the advance of contributions to the extent of $5000 for the purposes of Government. The invitations were not, we understand, in any way cordially responded to; few, if any, of those invited attended.

The following appears well authenticated:—General Goiti, the newly appointed Governor of the Department of Los Santos, has been taken prisoner and "placed in the stocks." All the officers of the old Government had been reinstated, and, it is said, that the troops under command of Goiti had gone over to the Constitutionalists.

Disastrous State of Affairs on the Isthmus

To-day the friends of the legitimate Government are freely talking of annexation to the United States as the only way of saving the country; and now that the bulk of the troops are withdrawn from this city it will not be surprising if we have an uprising here as well as in the interior.

So impoverished has the State become by these constant troubles that its treasury is worse than bankrupt. Every cent that could be raised for years past either by taxes, forced loans, or sales of property has been spent to aid certain political cliques and keep up a large standing army, the only use of which is to assist in overthrowing the Government. The cattle estates through the interior are nearly all ruined, and it is very doubtful whether, within two years from this time, sufficient stock will remain to supply the wants of the inhabitants. The result of the political squabbles is that the commerce of Panama, almost exclusively in the hands of foreigners, is overtaxed to a ruinous extent, business is constantly disturbed, and debts due by the people of the interior are unpaid. The whole state of the country is tending towards anarchy and ruin, and unless some change for the better takes place soon the Government cannot exist. Such a change is scarcely likely to occur under its present rulers, and the mere replacing of one political party by another only calls for extra taxation to commence fresh operations with. Such is the condition of Panama, and such it must remain so long as it is under the guidance of the existing race.

Crime Rampant.

The *Herald's* correspondent of July 14 says:—"Yesterday afternoon a negro named Segundo met a colored brother named Crisol in the cathedral, levelled a musket at him and shot him through the head, killing him on the spot. The deceased was the third man Segundo had shot at within an hour. He deliberately loaded up his gun after the murder and went off in search of fresh game; but the weapon was finally taken from him just as he was in the act of levelling it at another victim. The murderer was one of the individuals promoted to the rank of captain the day previously in the Battalion Panama and the murdered man was a sergeant in the same corps. The proceeding caused very little excitement, particularly among their brother officers. Another man was shot down by a soldier a couple of days ago because he tried to avoid being made a volunteer of. These volunteers are generally roped into the ranks with the aid of a lasso, or at the point of the bayonet.

VENEZUELA.

Further Particulars of the Capture of Caracas.

By Steamer.

Writing from Puerto Cabello, July 7, the N. Y. *Herald's* correspondent says:—

Since last mail for the United States events of great interest have transpired in this republic. General Jose Tadea Monagas, late President, approached the capital with an army of 2500 men; from the Eastern States of Barcelona and Cumana the revolutionary troops in and in the neighborhood of Caracas, with Gen. Mendoza at their head, join him, and new negotiations for peace are entered into between Monagas and Bruzual.

On the 21st the forces of Monagas, encamped at Chacao, about three miles from the city, and then about 3500 strong, were attacked, but they were bravely repulsed and followed in pursuit to the city of Caracas, which has been carefully fortified by all the skill of Bruzual's best chiefs, with artillery mounted upon the best situated points of the city, including the Government house, Archbishop's palace, the arsenal, and barracks, and the cathedral itself, after arresting the Archbishop for refusing to deliver up the keys.

The revolutionary army entered the city from the east, one by one, and with bravery drove Bruzual's troops from every position.

Before attacking the Cathedral, General Jose Gregoria Monagas, the immediate commander of the army, and nephew of the commander-in-chief, intimated to the officer in command the impropriety of barricading themselves in such a holy place, and showed his unwillingness to make it the scene of a bloody contest. The General in command agreeing with him, sent word to General Bruzual to have him replaced by another officer, as he was unwilling to make himself the instrument of such sacrilege by defending the place.

Bruzual put an officer named Lara in charge and fire was opened again by the revolutionists, who had, in the meantime, been gaining ground in other quarters of the city. A breach was made through the rear of the cathedral by General Pulgar, and the altar serving them as a barricade, they drove Bruzual's troops inch by inch inside the building into the steeples of the church. Unable to ascend the stairs, recourse was had to a fumigation of sulphur, and thus they were brought gradually down. The officer Lara ascending with two or three men on the outside of the steeple, he himself clung to the statue of Faith surmounting the dome, and swore to perish before surrendering. No persuasions were of any avail until orders were transmitted to him from General Bruzual to surrender.

The other fortified places surrounding the square were taken in like manner, and General Bruzual fled alone through the roof of the Government House.

During the terrific fight at Caracas, which lasted from the 21st to the 23d ultimo, two thousand men were placed *hors de combat*. The streets were covered with dead and wounded, and every building which was fortified has been nearly demolished. In the Government House the furniture and ornaments of every kind were completely destroyed, and, much to the satisfaction of Falcon's party, not a vestige has been left of governmental records of any sort.

The New Government Seeking Aid—The Foreigners Likewise—The American Minister.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, July 21.—There arrived at St. Thomas on the 16th instant from the republic of Venezuela, Senor Valentiner as Minister Plenipotentiary, commissioned by General Monagas, the newly proclaimed President, to purchase schooners, ammunition and other material of war to be employed in the defense of the new order of affairs.

On the same vessel with Senor Valentiner comes the United States Minister resident at Caracas, Hon. Mr. Stillwell, who embarks for Washington by way of Colon, Colombia. The American Minister quitted his post at Caracas on account of the fact that his life was really not safe in the place.

There was also on board Senor Lafont, a wealthy merchant of Jacmel, Hayti, who is to employ himself in soliciting foreign protection for the inhabitants of the island, with quite a number of destitute Haytiens, who are almost without clothing and verging on a pauperized condition.

MEXICO.

Action of the Government on the Mazatlan Difficulty.

On the 5th of July President Juarez transmitted from the City of Mexico to General Corona, the commander of the Mazatlan district, a long document reviewing the recent trouble with the English naval officer, Bridge. It closed as follows:—

The Government cannot consent to any irregular exaction, but at the same time it will examine the facts, in order that if there has been any offense it may be amended as justice demands. To this end the citizen President has determined that the respective orders upon the two following points shall be issued by the Minister of the Treasury:—

1. That the money taken from the paymaster of the frigate Chanticleer shall be put in deposit until the Government receive the information from the Custom House, in order that upon its review the Government shall resolve whether it will return the money, or, if the circumstances demand, it shall submit the matter to a judicial decision.

2. The Custom House officers who intervened in the occurrence of June 16 and 18 last, in regard to the commander and officers of the Chanticleer, as also the officers who gave the order for the execution of the acts, shall be placed at the disposition of the Judge of the district of Mazatlan, in order that he may proceed according to law, informing the Government every eight days of the state of the trial, during which time these officers shall be suspended, until, upon the result of the trial, the Government shall decide who shall be returned to service.

The citizen President has likewise determined to commission you to act in this matter according to the following instructions:—

1. The decision contained in this communication shall be null and void, provided that at the time you shall receive it a satisfactory settlement has been already made of the above mentioned difficulties which have occurred in the harbor.

2. In the contrary case you will direct a note to the commander of the frigate Chanticleer, enclosing a copy of this communication.

3. If after weighing the decision of the government, the commander of the Chanticleer insists upon continuing the blockade, and if then he proposes to bombard Mazatlan, you will proceed in one or the other case according to the instructions which I have communicated to you separately (private instructions.)

Rumors of a European Coalition Against the Republic.

The following appeared in the *Revista Universal*, and has been generally quoted by the press of this city, taken from the *Trait d'Union*:—

Some time since a new European coalition against Mexico was predicted. We do not know the origin of this report so universally circulated, but, absurd as it may seem, there must be some cause for its origin, for where there is smoke there must be fire. We await an explanation of the following information, which we have received from San Francisco, and which we give to our readers:—"We have been informed in a private communications that France, Spain, Austria, and England are discussing a new coalition in accord with the United States for the purpose of organizing a serious and decisive campaign against Mexico. The European nations will divide up Mexico among themselves, after which each one will sell its portion to the United States, which latter nation shall have previously received for its share the States of Lower California Sonora, Chihuahua, and Durango. Each of these leagued nations will furnish a contingency of thirty-five thousand men, and each will operate independent of the other in the part of the country agreed upon in the general plan of the campaign." We do not ask the Government to credit or heed this rumor; but if it signifies the warning, if in the future anything serious should turn up, the Government alone can be blamed. We hardly think the news can be credited, but that there is something in it is certain, and the warning should be heeded before too late. It is my opinion that a European coalition is under discussion, but that it is pacific in its object.

HAYTI.

Reaction in favor of Salnave—The Attack on Jacmel.

Advices from Port-au-Prince to July 10 say:—The British representative has demanded cash to pay for damage done to one of her Britannic Majesty's war vessels during the recent revolutionary movement. A reactionary movement has set in at Jacmel against the Government. Eighty of the inhabitants requested arms of President Salnave. Some of the people declared Salnave Emperor of Hayti, but he declined the title. General Toussaint, the ablest man, probably, in the place, accepted the command at Cajero, where the rebels captured two hundred men. The *picos*, or mountaineers, attacked Jacmel. The inhabitants resisted the assault until General Rebecca arrived. A desperate fight ensued, in which General Rebecca was wounded. The citizens, however, succeeded in repulsing the mountaineers, who lost one hundred and thirty men. General Tollios was missing after the battle. General Pointjour was shot without trial. General Louis pillaged the town of Lousepetre and assassinated the commandant, Toissant. His two sons have gone in pursuit of the murderer. At Jacmel the respectable inhabitants hail Salnave as only competent to restore order. The United States steamer Penobscot came into this harbor, after cruising around the island of St. Domingo, on the 9th instant. The United States steamer Contoocook is also in port.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENTS.

Forty Persons Poisoned by Drinking Infected Milk.

A case of wholesale poisoning occurred at Owensboro, Kentucky, on last Saturday night. The particulars, as furnished to the New Albany *Ledger* by the officers of the steamer Tarascon, and Mr. Wiley Browning, who came up as a passenger from Rockport, are as follows:—

It appears that two of the hotels—Planters' and National—were supplied with milk by the same man, who lives opposite Owensboro, in this State. This milk, it appears, was diseased or poisoned in some way, perhaps by some weeds the cows had eaten, and the result was that every guest who partook of it was taken violently ill with fever and vomiting, shortly after supper. Up to the time the boat left, about forty persons were reported sick, and some were very dangerously ill.

Among the guests at the Planters' Hotel that evening were three citizens of this city, Lafayette Frederick, of the firm of Frederick & Shelper, George Long, traveling agent for the drug house of Scribner & Magruder, and Middleton Hutchings, of the grocery house of Kent & Bro. Mr. Frederick fortunately did not partake of the milk, and escaped the fate of his friends, who were taken violently ill with vomiting and fever. Mr. Hutchings was reported very ill, he having vomited blood at intervals during the night. Mr. Long, and a runner from Cincinnati named Davis, were not so badly affected as Mr. Hutchings, but were not out of danger at last accounts, yet strong hopes were entertained of their recovery.

We also understand that Mr. Thomas S. Pettit, editor of the Owensboro *Monitor*, and a General Murray were among those dangerously affected, slight hopes being entertained for their recovery. Some of the physicians were of the opinion that arsenic had been put in the milk cans by some one, but as the matter had not been investigated they were unable to determine. The affair created considerable excitement and consternation among the people of Owensboro, who vied with each other in rendering every assistance to the unfortunate persons.

A Father and Son Suffocated in a Well.

The Dubuque *Times* of July 19 says:—

A terrible accident, resulting in the death of a prosperous and respectable farmer named Kreshy, who resided on the old military road, about fourteen miles northwest of this city, and his son, a young man 23 years of age, occurred yesterday forenoon. It seems that a well upon the premises, between twenty-five and thirty feet in depth had become filled up, and an effort was made to clean it out. The hired man descended first, and had nearly reached the bottom when he became faint and signalled to the parties above to draw him out. When he reached the surface he was much exhausted, and declared that the well was filled with foul air to such an extent that it was unsafe to go down. Both father and son ridiculed this idea and prepared to perform the work themselves, the young man going down first. He had no sooner reached the bottom than he dropped forward on his face in the water, apparently lifeless. Alarmed for the safety of his son the father hastened down, only to fall a second victim, both men being suffocated to death by the carbonic acid gas with which the well was filled. The frightened family at once noticed the neighbors, who repaired in numbers to the spot, but before either of the unfortunate men could be rescued life was perfectly extinct.

TEXAS.

Particulars of the Recent Riot at Millican.

From the Houston Telegraph, July 16.

Yesterday evening, about four o'clock, about forty negroes went to the house of Mr. Holliday, in the Brazos Bottom, to hang him for some unknown reason. They were met by Deputy Sheriff Patillo, with about twenty-five or thirty whites, who ordered them to disperse, which they refused to do. Patillo with his force then moved against them to disperse them, when the negroes commenced firing. The fight now became general and lasted about fifteen minutes, the whites killing five negroes and two horses and the negroes dispersing. The passenger train soon arrived from Bryan, but was sent back for reinforcements, returning in a very short time with one hundred volunteers under command of Sheriff Neill. The train halted, however, at Wellborn, where the men were organized into three companies, commanded by Captains Faulkner, Sutherland, and Erwin. The negroes were camped in the rear of Millican, and refused to do anything but fight. Sheriff Neill informed them that he had come to make peace and not to fight, but that he would arrest the leaders, fight or not. Matters were in this condition when the Central train left this morning. The negroes obtained a truce to bury their dead which were killed yesterday, and also one negro who was killed by one of the pickets last night.

There were flags of truce passing between the camps of the whites and the negroes, and a regular line of battle was established. There are 150 whites encamped and 400 blacks, the latter under command of a negro, Parson Brooks. The following is the organization of Captain Faulkner's company:—Faulkner, Captain; Wyatt, First Lieutenant; George Haswell, Adjutant; John Orr, Commissary.

The Denton *Monitor* learns that Judge Hardin Hart on his way home from Austin spread the news that the Convention intended to disarm the whites and arm the negroes, and force negro equality upon the people at the election, and that in consequence somebody killed him near Greenville.

GEORGIA.

Governor Bullock's Inaugural Address.

At his inauguration yesterday, Governor Bullock, of Georgia, delivered an address, in the course of which he said:—

We are assembled here to-day under the fostering care and protection of our General Government. Through its clemency we are permitted to inaugurate a civil government for our State, that will supercede the military power which has been supreme in our midst since the failure of an attempt to establish the sovereignty of separate States, in opposition to the Constitution and Union framed by the people of the United States. The misfortunes that have followed a misapprehension of the allegiance due by the individual citizen have become a part of our history, and need only to be referred to when there may be danger of its repetition. We have good reason to congratulate ourselves that we have so rapidly abandoned our erroneous opinions, and that under the benign influence of the liberal laws of Congress we have progressed successfully toward a restoration to our proper place in the Union, and especially should we rejoice that this has been accomplished notwithstanding that in the pursuit of a proper policy we have been distracted and divided among ourselves by the failure of the National Executive to act in harmony with the will of the people constitutionally expressed.

With a territory of magnificent proportions, unsurpassed in richness of natural resources, we have but to apply ourselves to its development to reap a bounteous reward. By united efforts in the enforcement of civil law, securing to every one the lawful expression of their political opinion and the enjoyment of the results of their labor, we will invite within our borders an increased population to share with us the comforts of our climate, and the wealth of our agricultural and mineral productions.

Billiards—Democratic Nomination.

CHICAGO, July 23.—In the match game of billiards between Professor Carme and Joseph Vermulin last night, 1500 points for 500 was won by the former, Vermulin making but 335 points.

General J. W. Singleton was nominated for Congress by the Fourth Congressional Convention at Monmouth yesterday.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

European Market Reports.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

To-Day's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 23—A. M.—Consols, 94¾ for both money and account, American securities quiet and steady; United States 5-20s, 72¾; Illinois Central, 96; Erie, 43.

FRANKFORT, July 23—A. M.—United States 5-20s, 77.

LIVERPOOL, July 23—A. M.—Cotton heavy and declined; sales of probably 9000 bales, uplands, 10½; Orleans, 10¾@11d. The shipments of cotton from Bombay to the 21st were 9000 bales. Flour, 29s. 6d. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, July 23—Afternoon.—Consols, 94½ @94¾ for account and for money.

PARIS, July 23.—The Bourse is dull; Rentes, f. 70·15c.

LIVERPOOL, July 23—Afternoon.—Cotton steady and unchanged. The day's sales are now estimated at 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs heavy. California wheat declined to 12s. 6d; No. 2 red Western declined to 11s. Corn dull, but unchanged. Lard advanced to 65s. 6d.

LONDON, July 23—Afternoon.—Sugar quiet and steady. Linseed oil advanced to £31 15s.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

The Navigation of the Missouri River—Conviction of a Murderer—Embezzlement and Breach of Promise Cases.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—Montana papers state the steamer Guidon is to be taken bodily overland around the Great Falls above Benton, and is hereafter to ply as a regular packet in waters heretofore undisturbed by a steamer's wheel, adding many more miles to the navigation of the Missouri river. The boat will be placed on skids, and snaked overland.

Parks, a negro, has been convicted of murder in the first degree for shooting Charlotte Denman last August.

William L. Nelson, President of the Mutual Insurance Company, has been arrested for embezzling $900 from Mr. Frezen.

Rebecca Bradford has sued H. G. Cady for $10,000, for breach of promise and seduction.

The thermometer here yesterday was ninety-eight degrees. Three fatal cases of sun-stroke occurred.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Lynch Law in Maryland—Governor Swann's Political Aspirations.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 23, 1868.

At Belair, in Harford county, yesterday afternoon, a colored man, named Isaac Moore, was rescued from the magistrate and other officers where he was undergoing an examination upon the charge of attempting rape upon a highly respectable girl, and was hung by a number of citizens until dead. Great excitement prevailed.

Governor Swann is fighting desperately for the nomination of the Third Congressional District, but the Democrats say they see no reason why he should hope for support for them when they have plenty unadulterated men in their ranks entitled to consideration.

A Fatal Stabbing Affray in Louisville.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 23.—Thomas Salle was fatally stabbed by John Lowler yesterday morning. Lowler, last evening, interrogated a little girl in the employ of Salle, in regard to ill-treatment reported to have been received by her at the hands of Salle. The girl informed Salle's wife of the conversation, who thereupon visited Lowler. He gave her some abuse. Salle went to Lowler's blacksmith shop this morning and demanded an apology, when a fight ensued, in which Salle was stabbed four times in the right side, killing him instantly. Lowler surrendered himself.

From Chicago.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, July 23.—During the last week the mortality of Chicago was 263, an increase of 133 over the previous week.

The work on the Washington street tunnel progresses steadily, and the whole will probably be completed by December. The cost is estimated at $400,000.

Shipment of Specie.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The steamer Bremen to-day takes out $159,000 in specie.

Affairs in China.

The Shanghae *News Letter*, May 25, contains the following news:—

PEKIN.

The coal and iron mines at Chaltang, sixty-five miles west northwest of Pekin are now in a fair way of being fully developed. The leading interests are moving in the matter, and there is an evident disposition on the part of the native authorities to further the project.

TIENTSIN.

The rebels showed themselves hereabouts during the latter part of April and the 1st inst. to the number, it was estimated, of 30,000 men, led by a Tartar brave, only about nineteen years old. The usual scenes of burning villages and slaughter of the country people were enacted very near here. The grain junks in the Peiho river appeared to be the object for approaching Tientsin, as the place was not attacked. On the 17th inst., rumors of rebels being at Pou-Ting-Foo were again circulated. The want of an American vessel-of-war has been for some time felt here, and as the United States Squadron is known to be on no very active service either in Japan or South China, it appears somewhat strange that Admiral Rowan should not have sent a "double-ender," at least to this quarter long ere this. The Shenandoah is not expected here even after her return from the Corea.

CHEFOO.

The Northern trade is prostrated by the constant incursions of the rebels, and the Gulf steamers are trying to make a living by carrying pulse and beancake at ship rates.

NANKIN.

Tsen Kwo-Fan has, it appears, really advised, in an official despatch to the Government at Pekin, the immediate opening of some five coal mines or pits near and in the region about Nankin, subject to treaty action, in so far as foreigners are concerned, but practically for the future benefit of Chinese alone. As the Viceroy has already started for Shanghae via Soochow, the proof of his intentions, good or otherwise, may shortly become officially and publicly acknowledged.

CHINKIANG.

During the first quarter of 1868 there were imported 34,236 pieces cotton piece goods, valued at tls. 86,191, and 5072 pieces woolen piece goods, valued at tls. 55,763, being a very great increase of the trade of the port over any previous quarter. The city is being rebuilt very rapidly to accommodate the growing population.

HONG KONG.

A proclamation has been issued notifying the disarmament of all Chinese fishing junks trading at that port. This measure has been adopted in order to suppress piracy in those waters, it having been found that under cover of trading numerous junkmen yet continue their old practice as freebooters. Sir H. Keppel, commanding the British naval forces in the East, has arranged the matter to his own satisfaction and that of the Chinese officials at Canton, and the British gunboats are not likely again to be called out of harbor, without knowing what work they have to do.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—George Black, indicted on two counts—on one, of the theft of a Masonic mark, and on the other, of receiving stolen goods—was convicted on the first count and acquitted on the second. The jury were out all night. The counsel moved for a new trial. Not granted. Sentenced to three years in the Eastern Penitentiary, to begin at the expiration of his present term of imprisonment, a part of which was still unserved by reason of his having escaped from imprisonment some time ago. He was led from Court between two officers, with the nippers on.

Charles Rockaboy and John Rockaboy, and John Dunn, arraigned on cross bills for assault and battery, were both acquitted. Costs divided between the parties.

John Manan, a little boy about eleven years old, was convicted of stealing $6 in pennies from the mineral water wagon of Mr. Alfred Nelson. Mr. Nelson left his wagon for a while, and when he returned to it a carpenter working in the neighborhood, told him that a boy had climbed up the wagon and taken a bundle out of the box. The officer who arrested him, told him there was eight dollars taken; he denied it, and said there was only four dollars and some cents, thus criminating himself.

Mary Leech plead guilty to the charge of larceny of clothing, the property of Mary Hunter.

Catharine Shavely and others were indicted for beating the little child of Mrs. McGucken, and Mrs. McGucken was sued by these parties for assault and battery, cross bills. Mrs. McGucken attempted to defend her child who she said was attacked by Mrs. Shavely, other parties joined in and it soon became a free fight between Mrs. Shavely, Mrs. McGucken, Mrs. Marity, Mrs. Raphall, Master Raphall and Miss McGucken. Hair was torn, sticks were used, etc., etc. Jury found all the parties guilty. The Judge discharged them all on payment of costs.

Charles Rife and son were acquitted of assault and battery. Prosecutor failed to appear. Bill submitted.

George Fisher and wife were tried for assault and battery on Rachel McDowell and her husband. Rachel McDowell, who lived in the same house, went to try and make peace between Fisher and his wife, when Fisher attacked her with a base-ball club and broke her nose.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

From the N. Y. Tribune of to-day.

"Money is abundant at 3@4 per cent., with exceptional transactions at 5 per cent. The amounts offered good houses continue to be in excess of their needs, and large amounts were placed at 3 per cent. on miscellaneous securities.

"Sterling Exchange continues dull and heavy at quotations:—London, 60 days, 110; London, sight, 110¾; Paris, long, 5·13¾@5·12½; Paris, short, 5·10¾; Antwerp, 5·16¼@5·15; Swiss, 5·16¼@5·15; Hamburg, 36¾@36¾; Amsterdam, 41¼@41⅝; Frankfort, 41¼@41¾; Bremen, 79¾@80; Berlin, 71¾@72.

"The transactions at the office of the Assistant Treasurer were:—For customs, $433,000; for gold notes, $103,000; total receipts, $4,151,306·56; total payments, $4,078,842; balance, $81,989,120·54.

"In Freights—To Liverpool, by steamer, 7500 bush. wheat on private terms. To London 7500 bush. peas at 6½d., and to Glasgow, 500 bbls. flour on private terms, and 15,000 bush. wheat at 6¾d. A schooner was chartered with staves to Malaga and back on private terms."

—The London *Economist* gives the following statement relative to the reorganization of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway:—

"Through endeavors which are being made to reorganize the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, a general improvement in the prices of the bonds and debentures has taken place. The more important proposals appear to be as follows—and the alterations are chiefly in the mode of dealing with the certificates of debenture. The interest on income bonds issued for coupons is increased, and the bonds made equal to a mortgage by deposit for their protection of the coupons in trust. The proposed capitalization is to be into income bonds bearing seven per cent. annual interest from the 15th of next November, with semi-annual coupons attached. It is further proposed to cancel and convert the certificates of debenture on the undermentioned terms, viz.:—First. By delivery of the divisional bonds now held in trust, $5,236,600. Second. By the issue of income bonds for coupons due up to the 16th July, 1868, $1,171,000. Third. By cash payment, $502,400. Fourth. By issue of consolidated second mortgage bonds, bearing 5 per cent. interest in gold, from the 15th November, 1870, $7,000,000—completing the capital amount of debentures $14,900,000. Fifth. Income bonds for the interest on this capital until the bonds issued commence to carry interest (statement B), 1,224,553. And it is proposed to resume cash payments of interest accruing on the first mortgage divisional bonds from 1st October, 1868; second mortgage divisional bonds, from 1st October, 1869; and consolidated mortgage bonds, from 15th January, 1871, funding the previous coupons."

—The same journal says, relative to the effect of the Democratic Convention on Five-twenties:

"In the market for American securities the United States Government bonds have maintained an improving tendency until intelligence was received that at a recent meeting of the Democratic National Convention at New York taxation of the bonds was favored, and likewise payment in currency of the bonds of all public debts, except where payment in coin is expressly stipulated. This proposal has been already so frequently advanced, and as often discountenanced, that no effect of importance was produced, and towards the close of the week the Five-twenty bonds were inquired for, and recovered ¼."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, July 23, 1868.

The Money Market, as we have noticed for some time past, continues easy. Call loans rule at 4@6 per cent.; first-class mercantile paper ranges from 6@7 per cent. per annum. The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government securities were firmly held. 115¼ was bid for 6s of 1881; 108¼ for 10-40s; 108¼ for July 7·30s; 111¼ for '64 5-20s; 112¼ for '65 5-20s; 109¼ for July '55 5-20s; 109¾ for '67 5-20s; and 109¾ for '68 5-20s. City loans were unchanged.

Railroad shares were inactive. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 52¾, no change; Lehigh Valley at 54¼, no change; Catawissa preferred at 32¼@32½; a decline of ½; and Northern Central at 49¾, an advance of ¾. 47¾ was bid for Reading; 26 for Philadelphia and Erie; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 125¼ for Camden and Amboy; 43½ Little Schuylkill.

City Passenger Railroad shares were dull. 50 was bid for Second and Third; 66 for Tenth and Eleventh; 10 for Hestonville; 24 for Girard College; and 43 for Union.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 58 was bid for Commercial; 106 for Southwark; 60¼ for Girard; 31 for Manufacturers'; and 60 for Commonwealth.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Morris Canal preferred sold at 76, no change. 11 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 21¼ for preferred do; 15 for Susquehanna Canal; and 21¾ for Lehigh Navigation.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$500 C & Am 6s '70	97¾	116 sh Penna R	52⅝
$1000 Read 6s '44-80	92	17 do	52⅝
$1000 do '49-80	92¾	14 do	52⅝
$ 600 Phila & Erie 6s	84½	850 do	52⅝
$ 100 Leh 6s '84	82¼	200 do	52⅝
28 sh Mor Cl Pf	76	23 sh Leh V R	34⅝
100 sh Cata Pf	32¾		

—The following are this morning's gold and foreign quotations, reported by Whelen Brothers, Gold, Stock, and Exchange Brokers, No. 105 S. Third street:—

9 50 A. M.	143¾	11·10 A. M.	143¾
10·00 "	143¾	11·30 "	143¾
10·06 "	143¾	11·40 "	143¾
10·15 "	143¾	12·00 P. M.	143¾
10·29 "	143¾	12·30 "	143¾
11·01 "	143¾		

Foreign Exchange on London:—3 days, 110¾ @110¾; 60 days, 110@110¼. On Paris:—60 days, 5f. 16@5f. 13¾; 3 days, 5f. 13¾@5f. 12½.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s, of 1881, 115@115¼; old 5-20s, 114¼@114¾; new 5-20s, 1864 111¼@111¾; do., 1865, 112⅛@112¾; 5-20s, July, 109¾@109¾; do., 1867, 109¾@109¾; do., July, 1868, 109¾@109¾; 10-40s, 108¾@108¾; U. S. 7·30s, 3d series, 108¾@108¾; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1·64, 119; May, 1865, 119; August, 1865, 118¾@118¾; September, 1865, 118·16 118¼; October, 1865, 117¼@117¾. Gold, 143¼@143¾.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881 115 @115¼; do. 1862, 114¼@114¾; do. 1864, 111¼@ 111¾; do., 1865, 112¼@112¾; do. 1865, new, 109¼@ 109¾; do., 1867, new, 109¼@109¾; do., 1868, 109¾ @109¾; do., 5s, 10 40s, 108¼@108¾; do. 7·30s, July, 108¾@109; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119¼; August, 1865 118¼@118¾ do. September, 1865, 117¾@118¼; do. October, 1865, 117¼@117¾. Gold, 143¾@143¾. Silver, 136@138.

New York Stock Quotations, 1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	134	Phil. and R. I. R.	107½
N. Y. and E. R.	68½	Phila. F. W. and Chi.	
Phil. and Res. R.	25½	R. R.	109¾
Mich. S and N. I. R.	92	Pacific M. S. Co.	109½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	87½	West. Union Tel.	35⅝
Chi and N. W. com.	84½	Gold	143⅝
Chic and N. W. prf.	84½	Market firm.	

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, July 23—The quietude noted from day to day in the Flour Market still prevails, and notwithstanding the light receipts and stocks, prices favor buyers. The demand is legitimate, and confined to the wants of the local trade, who purchased a few hundred barrels at $7 50@8 25 for superfine; $8 25@9 25 for extra; $9 50@11 25 for Spring Wheat extra family; $10@12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do.; and $12@14 for fancy brands, according to quality; a sale of 400 barrels Spring Wheat was made at $10 87½. Rye Flour commands $9 25@9 50 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is no change to chronicle in the Wheat market, and we continue yesterday's quotations: sales of red at $2 20@2 28. Rye may be quoted at $1 60@1 65. Corn is quiet at full prices; sales of 2500 bushels prime Western mixed at $1 18@1 19; and 2300 bushels common and fair do. at $1 13@1 16. Oats are steady, with sales of 2000 bushels at 85@88c. for Western and Pennsylvania. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Seeds—Cloverseed is wanted at $7 75@8 50; 750 bushels sold at the latter rate. Timothy may be quoted at $2 75. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at $2 50.

Whisky is nominal.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JULY 23.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....79 | 11 A. M.....88 | 2 P. M.....92

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig Mary C. Comery, Comery, Gibraltar for orders, E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr Sagamore, Kennard, Portland Penn Gas Coal Co.

Schr S. L. Simmons, Gandy, Boston, Castner, Sickney & Wellington.

Br schr W. K. Chapman, Long, St. John, N. B., J. E. Bailey & Co.

Schr Minnie Grifling, Grifling, Hartford, Westmoreland Coal Co.

Schr E. D. Endicott, Endicott, Boston, U. S. Quartermaster.

Schr R. Peterson, English, Boston, Geo. S. Keppler.

Schr P. A. Sanders, Carroll, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting.

Schr P. Boice, Adams, Salem, Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co.

Schr L. Thompson, Endicott, Providence, L. Audenried & Co.

Schr J. Klenzle, Steelman, Cambridge.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr E. S. Potter, Sparks, 15 days from Matanzas, with sugar and molasses to Isaac Hough & Morris.

Schr Minnie Grifling, Grifling, from Gadsden.

Schr E. D. Endicott, Endicott, from Boston.

Schr W. Walton Reeves, from Boston.

Schr P. Boice, Adams, from Boston.

Schr P. A. Sanders Carroll, from Boston.

Schr S. L. Simmons, Gandy, from Boston.

Schr R. Peterson, English, from Boston.

Schr Winter Shrub, Bowman, from Maurice River.

Schr Isabella Thompson, Endicott, from Providence.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., July 22—6 A. M.—Ship Augusta, for Bremen and barque Marco Polo for Ga., both from Philadelphia, went to sea yesterday afternoon.

Schr J. M. Flanagan, from Remedios, has been ordered to Philadelphia. JOSEPH LAFEIRA.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Argus, Laughlorichea, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bermuda 8th inst.

Barque Thomas, Wortendyke, hence, at Cardenas 13th inst.

Brig James B. Kirby, Godfrey, hence, at Cienfuegos 14th inst.

Brig Grace Darling, Martin, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cienfuegos 13th inst.

Brig George Burnham, Simonton, hence, at Matanzas 12th inst.

Brig Rosaline, Card, for Cienfuegos, sailed from Trinidad 8th inst.

Brig Ellen P. Stewart, Holland, for Philadelphia, sailed from Trinidad 9th inst.

Brig Waltham, Lewis, for Philadelphia, sailed from Boothbay 16th inst.

Schrs T. W. H. White, Cranmer; Alvie Davis, Johnson; and R. & S. Corson, Corson, hence, at Boston 21st inst.

Schr Charles H. Motter, Brown, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 21st inst.

Schr J. J. Spencer, Fleming, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cardenas 17th inst.

Schr Amanda Flanagan, Collins, for Philadelphia, sailed from Trinidad 12th in

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Manufactures in the West.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We rejoice to learn that the Woollen Manufacturers of the Northwestern States will hold an Exposition of their products at Chicago on the 4th, 5th, and 6th days of August next, and that a building, now nearly completed, which affords 40,000 square feet of space, has been secured for the purpose. On the 15th instant, thirty-nine manufacturers had entered 1200 lots of goods for exposition; and nearly a hundred manufacturers of woollen fabrics in the Northwest had joined the Association. A Trade Sale will be held on the last day of the Exposition. Though intended primarily to display the growth and progress of woollen manufactures in the Northwest, the woollen fabrics of other sections will be admitted.

—The rapid growth of manufactures in the West is a theme of general satisfaction. Fabrication should always tend to that quarter where food is most abundant and cheap; and that is the valley of the Mississippi. Wool is and must be produced at less cost in the Northwest than elsewhere in our country, the prairies of Texas excepted. Where food and wool are cheap, while the population is intelligent and energetic, woollen manufactures should thrive; and so they do. The child is born who will see Minneapolis the seat of the most extensive manufacture of substantial woollen fabrics on this continent.

We rejoice at the growth of manufactures in the West for economic and also for political reasons. It assumes prosperity to the West and harmony to our whole country. Our baser demagogues are always seeking to fan the embers of sectional jealousy, even while affecting to deplore the existence of that jealousy; and they play upon the tariff question to this end. They habitually assume that manufactures are exclusively Eastern, while agriculture is Western, and that protection to home industry taxes the West for the benefit of the East. Ask them why Henry Clay and Andrew Jackson advocated the encouragement of manufactures by protection in order to secure certain and remunerative markets to the farmer, and they are silent, or revert to the old slang about "bloated monopolists," "taxing the many to enrich the few," etc.

The most decidedly, unqualifiedly protective Tariff ever framed in this country, all things considered, was that of 1828, which was fashioned and passed by a Jackson Democratic Congress. The Democratic delegations from New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Kentucky, were nearly unanimous in its support. They passed that Tariff expressly to provide markets for their constituents' agricultural products, by calling into existence new manufactures. And the result showed the wisdom of their policy. This country never before grew so rapidly in population, production, and wealth, as under the influence of that "Black Tariff."

New England has her factories built, her capital massed, her labor collected. The West is behind in these respects; but her abundant and cheap food, her cheaply produced wool, her immense beds of coal and of iron ores, and her vicinity to those mining regions which are certain to afford a vast and eager market for substantial, serviceable fabrics, afford immense counterbalancing advantages which she is found to improve. We hope within ten years to chronicle Western expositions—not only of fabrics, but of metals and wares also—which will far exceed any yet held in Boston or New York.

General Grant's Way.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The letter of Governor Yates of Illinois, pointedly contradicting the assertion that the colonelcy of a regiment of volunteers which he (Yates) conferred on the Galena tanner was ever sought by the latter, invites attention to a phase of General Grant's character which is quite unlike that of some other officers of our late war.

From the beginning to the end of that struggle, Ulysses S. Grant rose through every grade known to our service. A poor, obscure, friendless private citizen, he volunteered at the outset, and was chosen captain of a company. He was soon made Adjutant; then Colonel; then Brigadier-General; then Major-General; then Lieutenant-General; finally General-in-Chief. Yet nobody ever heard him asking for a better post. In every case of his promotion, he took the position wherein he was wanted—no one ever heard of his wanting a better one than he already had. "Friend, come up higher," was the mandate addressed to this lowly servant of the Republic—not that he wanted promotion, but that the country sorely needed the right man in the right place.

Again; we had officers perpetually quarrelling, grumbling, fretting, in view of their treatment by their superiors. They were not promoted so fast as they deserved to be—or they had fewer men than they needed—or they were not put in command of divisions or corps that should have been confided to them. One General assumed to lecture the President on the civil or political policy that should govern the conduct of the war; on another occasion, he complained to Washington that part of his men "broke discreditably." Gen. Bragg, when utterly routed by Grant at Mission Ridge, complained that his men ran and left their cannon to be captured, when they should have fought and saved them. Several professed a willingness to fight if the war were conducted in accordance with their notions; if not, they wouldn't. Grant, on the other hand, never complained of ill usage by the Government or bad behavior on the part of his men—always seems to be satisfied with both; and, if ever dissatisfied, is silent. He favored no "policy" but the crushing out of the Rebellion. He had no conception of duty that led him to regard the Federal Executive with distrust or disfavor. In short, Grant quietly received his orders, and, to the extent of his ability, executed them. It will be the fault of the people if this species of generalship is not more common hereafter.

A Danger to be Averted—Congress and its Duty.

From the N. Y. Times.

The eagerness of Senators and Representatives to escape from the Capitol needs no explanation to anybody who has passed the dog-days in Washington. The exigencies of the campaign furnish another solution against which ordinary protests would be unavailing.

And yet there are considerations which should outweigh all else in the judgment of those who recognize the obligations of duty. Of these the foremost is the danger which may possibly overtake Union interests in the South, in consequence of the withdrawal of the military from the reconstructed States pending a contest in which the Rebel element may hope to receive the help of the national Executive. With the reorganization of civil government, the authority of the military commanders over the civil officers or concerns of a State properly ceases. The soldier's rule will be legally possible only in the three States which have thus far not complied with the conditions of restoration. There ought to be no difficulty in consequence, and there could be none if the President were resolved in good faith to uphold the work of Congress. For the right of the newly-installed Governors to invoke the assistance of the Executive, on the occurrence of serious trouble in their respective States, constitutes ample provision against all probable emergencies.

But Mr. Johnson's last veto message reveals a source of complications of the gravest character. The proclamation declaring the ratification of the fourteenth amendment by North Carolina and Florida, made apparent his unwillingness to recognize authority created under the Reconstruction acts. The veto of the Electoral College resolution brings out the same fact in a shape which it were criminal to overlook. It is not merely that Mr. Johnson hates and insults the reconstructed Governments; he denies their legitimacy, and is prepared to treat as invalid everything done by or under them. His language is emphatic. "All the State governments organized in those States under the acts of Congress for that purpose, and under military control"—writes the President—"are illegitimate and of no validity whatever." "The only legitimate authority," he declares in the same document, "under which the election for President and Vice-President can be held therein, must be derived from the governments instituted" before 4th March, 1867. That is to say, Mr. Johnson repudiates as bastard and unlawful the Governments formed under his own orders, which Congress for good reasons refused to sanction.

What follows? If, after the withdrawal of the military from the reconstructed States, their respective governments, or any of them, be confronted with peril to order and local authority, it is plain that any application to the President for succor would be disregarded. Suppose, for example, Governor Holden, of North Carolina, in the presence of difficulties which he is unable, unaided, to overcome, appeals to the President for assistance in maintaining the law: what must be the President's response? He will acknowledge the receipt of "a paper" transmitted "by and under the name of W. W. Holden, who therein writes himself Governor of North Carolina," and he will brusquely inform the said Holden that his Governorship and his Government are "illegitimate and of no validity whatever." The succor solicited will be refused. On the other hand, Mr. Johnson, following the logic of his clearly expressed opinions, must acknowledge the authority of ex-Governor Worth, whom Congress displaced, and sustain the authority of his Government, whose title Mr. Johnson still proclaims valid, notwithstanding its termination under the law. The result will be that the power of the Federal Government, so far as it is controlled by Mr. Johnson, will be exerted against the existing Governments, and in favor of combinations formed to give effect to the Governments set aside by Congress. For the time, the President will be on the side of the revolutionists, and against the Governments under which the States have been restored.

It cannot be said that we dwell on an imaginary danger. Nothing is more certain than the determination of the disaffected whites, if possible, to take into their own hands the voting for the Presidency. They mean to make it "a white man's election," unless restrained by superior power. Wade Hampton has confessed so much, and his views and purposes are echoed by every shade of the Southern opposition. The whole question turns upon the ability of the existing Governments to enforce their authority and to secure the holding of an election in conformity with the laws. And these Governments may be unequal to the task, unless assured beforehand of Federal help, if necessary. Such an assurance would, perhaps, be sufficient; for it would teach the revolutionists the hopelessness of their schemes. At present the assurance is on the other side. The Blairs and Wade Hamptons plot and threaten with the knowledge that the President is with them.

Now, the obvious duty of Congress is in some way to provide for these contingencies. How and with what means they should be guarded against it is the business of Congress to decide; but the country may well ask that the method shall be effectual. There may be no actual necessity for Federal interposition; but if there is not, it will be because a readiness to uphold the recognized State Governments is too palpable to be misunderstood. Thus Congress may, by timely precaution, avert serious difficulties between the period of its adjournment and the period of reassembling, or by negligence invite them.

The duty extends further. Whatever in the remotest degree affects the smooth working of Reconstruction, if yet incomplete, should be finished. Nothing can with safety be left to chance. It will not do to trust, however slightly, to the good faith or the good will of the President, whose hostility to the work of Congress, and the governments of the South, is too dangerous to be treated lightly. Congress must do for itself all that the requirements of an eventful interval may render expedient; and it will imperil the peace of the South, and of the country, if it leave any part of this duty unfinished. The time will be well spent that is employed in fortifying the results of reconstruction against its enemies, open or concealed.

Persistent Folly.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

The *Citizen* is very severe upon the ex-Rebels who are called upon to speak in behalf of Seymour and Blair, and who utter such glittering phrases as the "lost cause" is to be revived. "Secession is not dead." The *Citizen* takes for its text the words, "Though you bray a fool in a mortar, his folly will not depart from him," and then says that though these men have been brayed in mortars and by rifled ordnance, they still come back as "fresh in their folly as ever." It then sharply disapproves of Rebel Generals and Rebel plotters against the Union, who are to come North to take the stump against Grant and Colfax, and adds, "Save us from this assistance, or we are lost."

By all means let these gentry come. We heard, during the Convention, the old familiar crack of the plantation whip, and we would not deprive Vance, and Wade Hampton, and Buckner, and Forrest of the unctuous gratification they take in insulting and defying Northern sentiment, and in ventilating their reactionary views in the streets of New York. Perhaps Toombs will come to call his vassal roll at Bunker Hill, and to abuse his Democratic friends for letting the South slide into Rebellion, and then looking coldly on while the fire was taken out of the Southern heart. Perhaps Wise and some young man named Rhett will also come to do us good, and to show the knavery of a people who would not let the South alone in war, and who will not yield to all its demands in peace. To be sure, such men as these would only harm the cause they uphold, but they would set so clearly before the North the enormity of the principles which seek recognition in the triumph of Seymour, that the Democratic party would be overwhelmed with even greater disaster than now awaits it from natural causes. As the *Citizen* well says:—"Every Rebel speech made at the North—and Rebels seem unable to make any but Rebel speeches—will cost us a hundred votes for every one it gains."

The fact is the Union men of the country cannot be humbugged by this absurd and wicked Rebel oratory. They know this party to the very bottom, and they will repudiate the subterfuges by which they seek the restoration of a cause not only lost, but utterly damned.

How the Republican Party has Stabbed the Public Credit.

From the N. Y. World.

The outcry about "repudiation," which has been started in this country, and is echoed from the other side of the Atlantic, is a direct consequence of the short-sighted, vacillating, self-contradictory, and unjust legislation of the Republican party. The fiscal laws passed by the Republican Congress are a hotch-potch of absurdities, so that any attempt to introduce order and equity into our financial system gives a handle to the calumniators of the country. This is no reason why the blundering injustice of the Republicans should not be rectified, but it is a strong reason why the authors of the mischief should no longer be trusted with the power they have abused.

The London *Times* has a long article commenting on the imperfect synopsis of the Democratic platform which was transmitted by the ocean telegraph. It directs its animadversions to two points—the proposal to tax the Federal bonds, and the proposal to pay the five-twenties in greenbacks. From its remarks on the first of these topics we extract the following passage:—

"The Democratic Convention favors, we are told, the taxation of United States bonds. The phrase is somewhat indefinite, but it must, of course, be interpreted by a reference to the proposals which have been mooted in the Union, and have found more or less support among its politicians. They are two. It must be premised, to make them intelligible, that all the bonds issued by the United States since the beginning of the war have, either by direct enactment or by the incorporation of previous statutes in the acts authorizing their issue, been declared exempt from taxation by or under State or municipal authority. We have often condemned the policy of this exemption, and, recognizing the necessity of keeping faith with respect to the bonds that had been issued, recommended that the exemption should not be extended to bonds to be issued in conversion of debts periodically maturing. No change has, however, been made, and the consequences of the exemption are beginning to be severely felt. All the local taxation within the Union is raised by a direct tax assessed upon the capitalized value of all property of every kind within a State, county, city, or township. The rate of local taxation in the Eastern cities has varied from 2 to 3 per cent. on the capitalized valuation, swallowing up, therefore, a very considerable part of the income of many kinds of property; and the tax-payers who have been subjected to these imposts see their neighbors who have invested their means in Federal securities wholly exempt from them. The spectacle is to the last degree irritating, and it is not extraordinary that a cry has arisen demanding that the anomaly should be removed. Unfortunately, so at least faith and justice condemn without hesitation the plans advocated as means of its removal."

The London *Times* is quite right in considering the exemption of the bonds from taxation as an unjust discrimination against the owners of other property, and a natural source of complaint and irritation. A political party which puts the public obligations on such a footing as to revolt the general sense of justice, is the worst possible enemy to the public credit. No people can be expected to bear heavy burdens without discontent unless they are equitably distributed. Respect for human laws, like respect for the Divine laws, should rest upon their intrinsic justice as well as upon the authority of the legislator. The Republican legislation has outraged the public sense of fairness, and the Democratic party has merely given expression to a general popular demand in insisting that the public burdens shall be borne by the owners of all descriptions of property alike. If the Republican party has entangled us in unjust obligations, that is a good reason why it should not be kept in a position to perpetuate or repeat the mischief.

The Democratic party has no intention to repudiate any existing obligation, nor is any such repudiation necessary in order to remove the evils of which it complains. The five-twenty bonds will all be redeemable in the early part of the next administration, by the lapse of the five years. What the Democratic party proposes is to take up these bonds and substitute others taxable at the same rate as other descriptions of property. The platform condemns the unjust legislation which has filled the public mind with discontent, and sets forth the equitable principles which will govern the issue of new bonds when the Democratic party comes into power. In this election, the Republican party will be judged by what it has done; for it has had power to do anything it pleased, and has perpetrated a monstrous injustice. The Democratic party will be judged by what it promises to do, which is, to pay the five-twenty bonds as speedily as possible, and so change the form of the national debt as to make it taxable like other property. Repudiation would be the certain consequence of continuing the unjust Republican system, which the Democratic party proposes to change. Complaints are best silenced by redressing the wrongs which occasion them.

The other part of the Democratic platform which the London *Times* condemns is the proposal to pay the five-twenty bonds in lawful money. If any party deserves to be lashed on this score, by the organ of the foreign bondholders, it is the party which has so worded the laws as to make this an open and a debateable question. There is no dispute as to the obligation of the Government to pay the ten-forty bonds in coin. Nobody disputes the obligation to pay in coin the interest both on the ten-forty and the five-twenty bonds. These obligations are exempt from question, because the law is free from ambiguity. The insertion of two words in the act authorizing the issue of the five-twenties, would have precluded the acrimonious and unsettling discussions which have arisen respecting that class of bonds. Why, if Congress intended they should be paid in gold, were the statutes so drawn as to open the way for an opposite interpretation? If a man employs a lawyer to draw a deed, and finds, two years afterwards, that his title is open to dispute by the imperfection of the instrument, his anger justly lights upon the incapable or dishonest attorney. If the public creditors are disappointed, it will be in consequence of the blundering, ambiguous, and knavish legislation of the Republican party. If Congress intended the five-twenty bonds to be paid in gold, why did not Congress say so? It would have been just as easy to insert the words "in coin" in the five-twenty bonds as in the ten-forty bonds; just as easy to connect those explicit words with the principal as with the interest of the five-twenties. It is for the Republican party to tell the bondholders why this was not done—why their claims are thus exposed to the cross-winds of angry debate—why there is so much to be explained away and so much to be made out by circuitous inference before their rights can be established. If any class of laws should be worded with distinctness and precision, it is laws creating heavy pecuniary obligations on the part of the Government. If the five-twenty bonds were meant to be paid in gold, the law should have explicitly said so, in order that the Government might have had the advantage of that explicitness in the sale of the bonds and in the subsequent maintenance of its own credit. The present doubt, controversy, and dissatisfaction is all caused by the omission of the Republican party to give to the bondholders that assurance in the laws which a portion of the party pretend to give them in an electioneering squabble. It is scandalous that this business has been so mismanaged as to occasion such a controversy, by which the national reputation suffers and the public creditors are kept in a state of uncertainty.

What can the public creditors expect of the party that passed that statute of repudiation, the legal-tender act? In consequence of it, the debtor part of the nation has been debauched by the legalized repudiation of a great part of their debts. The act has corrupted the State Governments as well as the people; the interest on the State debts contracted previous to the war being paid in what is called lawful money. What Republican will tell us why the honor of our citizens and the honor of our States ought not to be held as sacred as the honor of the Federal Government? We do not here refer to private and State debts which were contracted after the legal-tender act was passed, but before it was passed. There is no repudiation in paying in greenbacks debts incurred after the passage of the law, unless there was a special stipulation to pay them in coin. Now, the legal-tender act was so worded as to include Federal debts as well as private debts and State debts, and hence it was important that all subsequent laws authorizing loans should explicitly state that they were payable in coin, if payment in coin was intended. But the fact is indisputable that there is nothing in the loan laws which exempts the five-twenty bonds from the sweeping language of the legal-tender law. The claim of the bondholders is subject to this great drawback and impediment, for which they must thank the Republican party. It is what that party put into the laws, not what the Democratic party has put into its platform, which invalidates their claim to payment in coin. If they have been deceived, their resentment should fall upon the Republican authors of their disappointment—a disappointment, in which they will receive little popular sympathy because they will suffer no real loss. They will receive back as much for their bonds as they have paid for them, with enormous interest for their money while it was out of their hands.

Mr. Tilden Bewildered.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

Mr. Samuel J. Tilden, one of the leaders of the New York delegation in the late Democratic Convention, and long known in this State as a good lawyer and as a great light of the Van Buren or "barnburner" wing of the Democratic party, has written a letter nominally to Mr. J. D. Hoover, but really, as the *World* insists, "to the Seymour and Blair ratification meeting at Washington." The *World* remarks that this letter "pitches the tune" for the campaign, and proposes that all "strike in."

Mr. Tilden begins by assuming that the contest is all a joke, made up, in fact, like a play to show off the actors. The "great theatre," he tells us, "will be the populous and powerful commonwealths which stretch from the Hudson to the Mississippi. The people of these commonwealths, by their votes next November, will practically determine the fate of constitutional freedom in the New World."

Mr. Tilden here forgets that New England has not been disfranchised. He forgets, too, that the Hudson river is too short to form the boundary of the Southern States. He forgets, too, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, California, and other Western States, which are not between the Hudson and the Mississippi.

But, strangest of all, he evidently forgets that his own residence, the city of New York, is on the east, and decidedly not on the west side of the Hudson river; so that Mr. Tilden himself, so far from being an actor in any play in the theatre named, could not be even a spectator, but must stay outside.

The *World*, being thus sung entirely out of the play, by the very "key-note" of the overture, makes a mild protest. It comments thus:—

"The *theatre*—the great belt of populous free States which stretches from the Hudson to the Mississippi, *and beyond*. In this magnificent belt resides the mass of our people—here is the chief seat of American industry, commerce, and political influence. Outlying fanatical New England, and the outlying desolated South, are of little account in the campaign."

The little words *and beyond* are adroitly added to Mr. Tilden's "music" to make it more harmonious for the *World*. "Beyond" means, first, a little way east, so as to include Park Row; second, a long way west, to include everything from the Mississippi to the California coast. In short, the *World* would interpret Mr. Tilden's language as highly poetical as well as "musical;" for by the Hudson it understands him to mean the eastern boundary of New York, and by the Mississippi river it understands the Pacific ocean. A happy instance of that "amplification," to use a technical term, which the *World* is so fond of in "figures" of every kind, arithmetical or epistolary.

Mr. Tilden, with the *World* as chorus, goes on to sing in the following strain; or, more exactly, to strain out the following song:—

"I recognize two grand and predominant ideas moving the popular mind to demand such a change.

"These are justice to the people and economy in the Government.

"Justice to the people. This is threatened by a Senatorial oligarchy, which, having already absorbed into itself the powers expressly delegated by the Constitution to the judicial and to the executive branches of the Government, seeks now to perpetuate itself by a system under which Senators of straw, nominated to order by three millions of newly enfranchised negroes, shall exert twice as much political power as the representatives of thirteen millions and a-half of our own race, ruling the great belt of the Union between the Atlantic, the Mississippi, and the Lakes."

That Congress has threatened the Democratic party with "justice to the people" is a melancholy fact to Mr. Tilden; under which all the consolation his music can give him seems to be needed. But this method by which a senatorial oligarchy "seeks now to perpetuate itself" is one of the dimmest elucidations in all the lyric literature of political minstrels. In what way Senators of straw can exert power in perpetuating an oligarchy, and how their exertions can be intensified or their success ensured by the fact that they are nominated to order by three millions of negroes does not appear at all. The only fact that is evident concerning the poet's fine frenzy is, that "the belt," which has just before reached only from the Hudson to the Mississippi, has now been stretched all the way from the latter river to the Atlantic.

But the peculiar inspiration of the lark, "which singing still doth soar and soaring ever sings," is certainly imitated with vigor in the next passage:—

"Economy in the Government. This is impossible under a system which, with its cognate systems, annually consumes a sum nearly equivalent to all the net earning of labor, and all the net capital in our country."

The net earning of labor is about $3,000,000,000 per annum "in our country." The "net capital" is about $18,000,000,000. The sum is $21,000,000,000; and this, according to Mr. Tilden and the *World*, is about what our Government annually consumes. We have had occasion sometimes to correct the *World* for its neglect of small sums and trifling discrepancies of statement; but this must all be retracted now. The mind which can soar even in a sublime lyric, to such a disregard of everything conceivable, must not be criticized by figures, tables, and "stubborn" things.

The poem and the music ought to have stopped here. They reach their loftiest strain at this point.

LUMBER.

1868. SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1868.

1868. FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1868.

1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1868.

1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.

1868. SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1868.

1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.

1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.

1868. CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2300 SOUTH Street. 1868.

1 19

T. P. GALVIN & CO.,

LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,

BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,

(SO CALLED), PHILADELPHIA,

AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.

Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, RED SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND MACHATCC SHIP-KNEES. 1 3l stuthj

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY.

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL, NOS. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH Street.

ESLER & BRO., PROPRIETORS.

Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.

Newels, Balusters, Brackets, and Wood Mouldings

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.

Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches

BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, AND WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

No. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,

BELOW WALNUT.

An assortment of NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES always on hand at REASONABLE PRICES. 6 5 fmw6m

TRUSSES.

"BEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS. No. 1247 CHESNUT Street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult ruptures; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies, suffering with Female weaknesses, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Plie Instruments Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs, Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock best Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 12 6 wfm

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office No. 514 WALNUT Street.

THE STEAM GENERATOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL, - - - $100,000

This Company are now prepared to furnish

WIEGAND'S PATENT IMPROVED STEAM GENERATOR,

Of any power required, upon two weeks' notice. They have been introduced in this city, and thoroughly tested with most satisfactory results, and are sold UNDER GUARANTEE OF ABSOLUTE SAFETY FROM DESTRUCTIVE EXPLOSION. They are cheaper in first cost, and in expense of erection, more economical in fuel, durable and convenient in use than any other apparatus for generating steam.

OFFICE OF COMPANY,

(ROOMS Nos. 5 and 6),

No. 528 WALNUT STREET

NELSON J. NICKERSON, President.

EDWARD H. GRAHAM, Secretary and Treasurer

12 6am

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

REMOVED

To No. 134 DOCK Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN CRUMP,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AN NO. 1735 CHESNUT STREET,

6 3 PHILADELPHIA.

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST. HENRY S. HANNIS & CO. 218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,

FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND

Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.

ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,

Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.

Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, to bond at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

BRANDY, WINE, GIN, ETC.

NEALL & McBRIDE,

IMPORTERS OF

BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, ETC.,

AND DISTILLERS OF

FINE OLD RYE, BOURBON AND MONONGAHELA WHISKY,

PURE AND UNADULTERATED,

No. 151 South FRONT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Liquors by the Bottle and Demijohn furnished expressly for family and medicinal purposes. Orders by mail will be promptly attended to. 1 2 6m stamp

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "PLANT Dore" Champagne, imported and for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 126 WALNUT and 2 GRANITE Street.

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "GOLD Lac" Champagne, imported and for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 126 WALNUT and 2 GRANITE Street.

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "GLORia" Champagne, imported and for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 4 11 126 WALNUT and 2 GRANITE Street.

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL.—AN INVOICE of the above, for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 126 WALNUT and 2 GRANITE Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.

DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite particular attention to their large and elegant assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES

of American and Foreign Makers of the highest quality, in Gold and Silver Cases.

A variety of Independent ½ Second, for horse timing.

Ladies' and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 14 and 18 kt.

ETTTON AND EYELET STUDS

in great variety—newest patterns.

SOLID SILVERWARE

for Bridal presents; Plated-ware, etc.

Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. 5 19

SPECIAL NOTICE.

UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1, 1868,

I WILL CLOSE DAILY AT 5 P. M.

G. W. RUSSELL,

Importer and Dealer in French Clocks, Watches Fine Jewelry, and Silver Ware,

No. 22 North SIXTH Street,

5 28 PHILADELPHIA.

HAVING PURCHASED THE INTEREST OF THOMAS WRIGGINS, ESQ.

My late partner in the firm of WRIGGINS & WARDEN, I am now prepared to offer

A NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

AT THE OLD STAND,

S. E. CORNER FIFTH AND CHESNUT STS.

And respectfully request a continuance of the patronage so long and liberally bestowed upon the late firm. Particular attention given to the repairing of WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

A. B. WARDEN.

Philadelphia, March 16, 1868. 6 3 wfmdm

JEWELRY! JEWELRY!

S. E. Corner Tenth and Chesnut.

NEW STORE. NEW GOODS.

WRIGGINS & CO.,

(Formerly Wriggins & Warden, Fifth and Chesnut) invite attention to their new Jewelry store, S. E. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

We are now prepared, with our Extensive Stock, to offer GREAT INDUCEMENTS to buyers.

WATCHES of the most celebrated makers. JEWELRY, and SILVER WARE, always the latest designs and best qualities.

Goods especially designed for BRIDAL PRESENTS. Particular attention given to the Repairing of WATCHES AND JEWELRY. 6 1 mwf

WRIGGINS & CO.,

S. E. Corner Tenth and Chesnut Streets.

FINE WATCHES.

We keep always on hand an assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"

Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FARR & BROTHER,

Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.,

11 11smthfrp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

PAINTED PHOTOS.

A NEW THING IN ART.—BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOS,

A. S. ROBINSON,

No 9 0 CHESNUT Street,

Has just received a superb collection of BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS OF FLOWERS.

They are exquisite gems of art, rivalling in beauty, naturalness of tint, and perfection of form a great variety of the choicest exotic flowering plants. They are mounted on boards of three sizes, and sold from 25 cents to $3 and $4 each.

For framing and the album they are incomparably beautiful. 3 52

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING.

ALBERTYLL, MARX & CO.,

NO. 133 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET AND NO. 610 RACE STREET. 1310 mw

TESTING THE WEIGHT OF COIN.

From an article on "Coin and Coining," by Joseph Newton, of the Royal Mint, London, we gather the following interesting information: The automatic weighing machine was introduced at the Royal Mint by Captain Harness. To Mr. Jas. M. Napier, the celebrated engineer, of York Road, Lambeth, however, must be awarded some of the credit of perfecting the mechanical arrangement of the apparatus. The Bank of England had previously adopted an automatic system for the detection and rejection of light sovereigns and half sovereigns, and this circumstance, no doubt, led to the introduction of a similar plan at the Mint. The Bank machines took no cognizance of *too heavy* coins; their objection only extended to those which were too light.

It will be readily understood that if the Mint authorities allowed coins to escape which were *above* the legal maximum weight it would tell seriously upon the expenditure. If, on the contrary, they permitted light pieces to go into the hands of the public, the latter would be defrauded. These exigencies demanded more complexity than was required by the Bank automatic machines. The mechanical problem involved in the Mint requirements was solved by Mr. Napier, and his machine was found to perform its delicate and onerous functions with unerring exactitude. At present there are seventeen of these silent but infallible pledges of the accuracy of weight of standard gold and silver coins in the Weighing Room of the Mint. The automatic balances appear almost to be endowed with the faculty of thought. They seem to deliberate, as it were, upon the character of each piece of money submitted to their arbitration, and to acquit or condemn according to the evidence adduced. Each machine is placed upon a low bench or table of cast iron, and at first glance they might be mistaken for so many skeleton clocks covered by glass cases to protect their "works" from dust and humidity. In order to communicate motion to them, a line of small and brightly turned wrought iron shafting, supported by neat pendants from the ceiling above, spans the whole length of the apartment. The shafting is placed immediately over the machines, and fine gut bands passing around pulleys descend to corresponding pulleys on the driving spindles. The lower series of pulleys are immediately outside the machine cases, through holes in which the spindles turn. A small brass weight lever, attached to each machine, serves to tighten the gut band, so as to give motion to the coin-receiving sides, etc., within the cases. Tiny friction clutches, adjustable by the pressure of the thumb and finger, allow of the engagement or disengagement of each machine at a moment's notice. In a remote corner of the weighing room is placed the motive power. This consists of an atmospheric engine, which closely resembles, externally, a high-pressure steam engine. It has its cylinder, piston, slide-valve, governor, and fly-wheel. Beneath the cylinder, and forming the bed-plate upon which it rests, is a vacuum chamber of considerable area. This is exhausted by an air-pump, and the extent of rarefaction within the chamber is controlled and regulated by a relief valve and barometer gauge. When this atmospheric motor or the automatic machine is required to be placed in action, a stopcock is turned, and a communication is thus made with the air-pump. A stream of air from the rooms then rushes through a bell-mouthed tube of brass and presses upon the piston of the engine. The rotary motion follows as if steam were the agent employed to effect it. The advantage of this arrangement is that a uniform rate of speed is obtained for the overhead shafting, by the intervention of a strap and pulley, and so for the automatic machines. Without that uniformity accurate weighing would be an impossibility. It has been remarked that "those who think twice before speaking once, speak twice the better for it," and it is certainly exact to remark that the weighing balance which is allowed due time for acting will yield far more truthful results than that which is not. One of the great principles necessary to be observed in correct automatic weighing is regularity of motion, and another deliberateness. It has been stated that the law of gravitation is infallible, and it is so; but it must be allowed fair play, and freedom in time to insure that infallibility. As the mind of a judge in a Court of Justice must, if his decisions are to be just, be alike unswayed by passion and by prejudice, so must the mute arbiters of Mint coins be free from disturbing causes of any kind, if their conclusions are to be truthful. Having thus, as fully as circumstances will permit, explained the various appliances for giving motion to the automatic weighing machines, let us return to the batches of coins which have been transferred to the judicial department in which they are placed. We will suppose that 50 or 60 *journees* of sovereigns, stamped, milled, and apparently fitted for the business of active life, are about to undergo the final test of their fitness for duty, namely, that of individual weight. They are first weighed in the quantities named, by means of a large hand-balance, of which it is only necessary to say that it is extremely sensitive. The use of this primary weighing in bulk is that it may furnish a check upon the work people who are to feed the automators, and otherwise wait upon them when in action. Having noted minutely the actual weight of the whole importation of coins, they are forthwith distributed among the self-acting machines. Each of the latter is surmounted by a spout, placed at an angle, and supported by a strut. This spout or slide is the receptacle for coins, and in it they are placed in rouleaux, where they rest until the machine is started. Then a small plate of steel, below the base of the spout, advances and recedes at a speed of twenty times either way per minute. In its advancing movement it presses forward a single coin until it rests upon a tiny scale-pan, forming part of a fine steel rod, which is delicately poised and so adjusted as to move the beam, or to be moved by it, as it may be too heavy or too light. Above the opposite end of the beam depends another rod, which, terminating in a loop or cage at the base of the machine, sustains a glass counterpoise weight of the legal minimum weight of a sovereign. Below the cage, but not attached to it, is a miniature "stirrup" in which rests a piece of platinum wire (platinum is preferred because it is less liable to oxidation) of the precise weight of the legal difference or "remedy" allowed as a compensation for imperfection of workmanship. During the three seconds which each piece of coin is permitted to rest upon the scale, its fate or fortune is decided. If its weight exceeds the legal point one iota, it naturally depresses the other end of the beam upon which it has been placed, and as a consequence the other end is raised, and with it the stirrup and remedy wire. This is fatal. The slide crosses forward another candidate, and this latter pushes the condemned coin off its seat and takes its place. The culprit falls through a flat brass tube, and is conducted into the "too heavy" recess below the machine, there to await its punishment—a return to the crucible. The lowest office of the conducting tube is made to vibrate over the three spaces of sixty seconds, and these lead to the "light," "medium," and "heavy" compartments. At the instant the two heavy coin were dismissed into the tube, the lower mouth of the latter was held by a mechanical arrangement itself governed by the movement of the beam over the innermost or "too heavy" slot. The succeeding coin may, for illustration, be supposed to err on the other side of the standard. In this case the glass counterpoise descends, the defaulter is detected, and summarily ejected into the condemned cell for "light weights." When an intermediate or medium coin is placed on the pan, the beam maintains its equilibrium during the whole of the three momentous seconds, and the coin descends into the "accepted" chamber. In this way these automaton judges try, and acquit or condemn all coins submitted to their judgment. They pursue the "even tenor of their way" from morn till night, and collectively are capable of deciding upon the characters, and awarding the destinies of 200,000 sovereigns per day! This system of automatic weighing is economical in the highest degree; for, although each machine has cost more than $1000, they have, to use a common expression well understood, *paid* for themselves over and over again. From the careful manner in which all the antecedent operations are performed at the Mint, not more than five per cent. of the coins weighed in the Mint balances are rejected by them. At the close of each day the whole of the coins in the weighing room are again weighed in journeys at Oertling's balance—those which are "good" being sent forward for circulation, and the rejected going to the melting pot.

Elihu Burritt on the "Black Country."

Elihu Burritt has just published in England a new book, called "Walks in the Black Country and its Green Border-Land," of which the London *Examiner* says:—"The greater part of this volume appears to have been written in the first instance as a report to the Department of State at Washington, from the American consulate at Birmingham. Mr. Burritt, the consul for that district, afterwards introduced some more interesting details respecting the scenery, public buildings, and historical associations of the Black Country and its surroundings, in order to make it more readable to persons not deeply interested in the facts, figures and statistics of manufactures and trade contained therein. The author has thus worked up a pleasant volume, of necessity somewhat desultory, but illuminated throughout by his fascinating eloquence.

"The first few chapters treat of the political and social history of Birmingham, of its great men of science, inventors, reformers, and artists; of its institutions and public buildings; of the rise and progress of its mechanical and manufacturing industries, and more important establishments. We are afterwards introduced to the chief towns and centres of industry of the neighborhood, including the principal iron manufactories, glass works, and the like. The later chapters, devoted to the 'Green Borderland' which surrounds these centres of trade and commerce, and includes within it the famous historical names of Kenilworth and Coventry, of Lichfield, and Stratford-on-Avon, will be found the most interesting portion of the volume by the general reader. An extract from the introductory pages will afford a favorable specimen of Mr. Burritt's picturesque style:—

"'The Black Country, black by day and red by night, cannot be matched for vast and varied production by any other space of equal radius on the surface of the globe. It is a section of Titanic industry, kept in murky perspiration by a sturdy set of Tubal Cains and Vulcans, week in week out, and often seven days to the week. Indeed, the Sunday evening halo it wears when the church bells are ringing to service on winter nights, glows 'redder than the moon,' or like the moon dissolved at its full on the clouds above the roaring furnaces. It is a little dual world of itself, only to be gauged perpendicularly. The better half, it may be, faces the sun; but the richer half, averted thence, looks by gaslight towards the central fires. If that subterranean half could be for an hour inverted to the sun; if its inky vaults and tortuous pathways, and all its black-rooted chambers could be but once laid open to the light of day, the spectacle would be a world's wonder, especially if it were uncovered when all the thousands of the subterranean roadmakers, or the begrimed armies of pitmen, were bending to their work. What a neighing of the pit horses would come up out of those deep coal-centers at the sight and sense of the sunlight! What black and dripping forests of timber would be disclosed, brought from all the wild, wooded lands of Norway, Sweden, and Canada, to prop up the rough vaults and sustain the excavated acres undermined by the pick!'

* * * "'The Black Country is beautifully framed by a green borderland; and that border is rich and redolent with two beautiful wealths—the sweet life of nature's happiest springs and summers, and the hive and romance of England's happiest industries. Plant, in imagination, one foot of your compass at the Town Hall in Birmingham, and with the other sweep a circle of twenty miles radius, and you will have 'The Black Country,' with all its industries, in a green velvet binding inwrought or tapestried with historical scenes and early playgrounds of brilliant imagination and poetical fiction. Just pass the gauging-rod of mechanical enterprise through the volume from Coventry to Kidderminster, and see what specimens of handicraft it will bring out and show, like a string of beads of infinite variety of tinting and texture. See what wares intervene between the two opposite extremities—between the ribbons of Coventry and the carpets of Kidderminster; or between the salt pans of Droitwich and the iron bars of Wolverhampton. Then let the history-miner run his rod through and see what gems he will bring out between Lichfield Cathedral and Baxter's Church at Kidderminster, or between Stratford-on-Avon and Kenilworth or Warwick Castle. Let him notice what manner of men have lived within this circuit, and what manner of mark their lives and thoughts made upon it and upon the wide circumference of the world. Then let him travel from rim to rim of the district, and study its physical conformation and its natural sceneries, and he will recognise their symmetry with the histories and industries with which it teems.'"

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

ASSAULT WITH A KNIFE.—A man entered the restaurant on the southwest corner of Second and Chesnut streets last night, and called for some refreshments. After disposing of them he offered a $50 bill in payment. The bartender told him he could not change it. Angry words were exchanged between him and the customer, and the latter drew a shoemaker's knife from his pocket and commenced a savage assault upon the other. Being without any weapon to defend himself, the bartender struggled to keep the knife from a vital part, and succeeded, though he was terribly cut in the head, back, and leg. Before the desperado was seized, he had inflicted about twenty wounds upon the bartender, some of them severe but not dangerous ones. After his arrest he was removed to the Union Street Station House, where he gave the name of Samuel Dodd, but declined to state his residence. He was locked up for a hearing. Besides a shoemaker's knife, he had a razor on his person. The bartender, named Frank Kane, was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital. The prisoner Dodd, when asked about the occurrence, said that the knife was used in self-defense, as the bartender had approached him with threats to kick him out of the cellar.

EXTORTING MONEY.—A man named Wm. B. Taylor, a conductor on the Media Railroad, had a hearing yesterday, before Alderman Jones, charged with extorting money from a passenger and threatening to put him off the train. The prosecutor was Mr. A. H. Mershon, who, having occasion in the prosecution of his business to send workmen into the country on the line of the Media Railroad, purchased what are known as "mechanics' tickets," issued at a reduced rate of fare, one of which he offered to the conductor for himself. It was refused on the ground that the passenger was too well dressed for a mechanic, and he was compelled to pay the fare to save himself from being ejected from the train. The conductor was bound over for trial.

ACCIDENTS.—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Frank Arnold, aged fifty years, was seriously injured by a horse falling on him, while digging a trench in Mascher street, above Girard avenue. He was removed to his home, Lawrence and Girard avenue.

Margaret Kane, aged sixty-two years, residing at No. 2024 Hamilton street, was run over by a Race and Vine street passenger railway car, and seriously injured. She was removed to her home.

OVERCOME BY THE HEAT.—A. D. Anderson, of Dubuque, Iowa, a delegate to the National Convention, lately held in New York, was overcome by the heat yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, at Sixth and Chesnut streets. He was removed to the Central Station by Reserve Officers Finley and Stillwell, where medical aid was summoned. He was subsequently removed to the house of his brother-in-law, No. 1512 Callowhill street.

INQUESTS.—The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest on the remains of an infant found in an alley at 358 Julianna street.

Also on the body of an infant found drowned in the dock at Otis street wharf.

Also on the body of an unknown man found drowned at Race street wharf.

HELD FOR A FURTHER HEARING.—Arthur McGarrey and James Lowrey were charged last evening, before Alderman Jones, with being implicated in the burglary at the Bethany Mission a few nights since. They were held for a further hearing.

LARCENY AS BAILEE.—George M. Chester was before Recorder Given yesterday, charged with the larceny as bailee of $132 from Layman D. Staggers. He was held in $600 bail to answer at court.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY JOTTINGS.

—A meeting of the delegates of the Lyle Monument Association was held last evening at the Hall of the Neptune Hose Company, Crown street, near Vine, Mr. Drummell in the chair. In consequence of the absence of the secretary the minutes of the previous meeting were not read. A discussion took place in reference to the best place to erect the proposed monument, when Fairmount Park was suggested. The names of the companies having paid their subscriptions were read, and some other business of no public interest was transacted, when the meeting adjourned.

—The Athletic Base Ball Club held a very large meeting at Eighth and Vine streets last evening. An amendment to the Constitution providing for the rearrangement of committees was submitted, and, according to the rules, will be acted upon at the next meeting, to be held on Monday evening next.

—On Saturday evening a commandery of the P. O. of J. S. A. was instituted in this city by the Executive Committee of the State Camp. This district includes the counties of Philadelphia, Chester, Montgomery, and Delaware. There are at present six subordinate camps in existence in this city. The organization is already quite large, and rapidly increasing in numbers.

—A meeting of the Committee of Firemen of the Philadelphia Gas Works will be held at the house of S. K. Minich, No. 2129 Market street, at 7½ o'clock this evening, July 23. Full attendance requested.

—The Keystone and Dirigo Clubs will play a match game of base ball this afternoon, on the grounds at Twenty-fourth and Columbia avenue.

—The residents of Roxborough are annoyed with persons stealing their chickens.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....4:48 MOON RISES....10:05
SUN SETS....7:24 HIGH WATER....2:00

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES T. YOUNG, COATES WALTON, THOMAS POTTER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

C. of N. York	Liverpool	New York	July 4
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	July 7
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	July 7
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	July 8
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 9
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	July 10
Wm. Penn	London	New York	July 11
Hermann	Southampton	New York	July 11
Colorado	Liverpool	New York	July 14
Louisiana	Liverpool	New York	July 15
City of Paris	Liverpool	New York	July 15
Moravian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 16
Australasian	Liverpool	New York	July 18
Washington	Liverpool	New York	July 18
St. Laurent	Brest	New York	July 18

FOR EUROPE.

Bremen	New York	Bremen	July 23
Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	July 23
Europa	New York	Havre	July 25
Celtic	New York	London	July 25
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	July 25
Circassian	New York	Bremen	July 25
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	July 25
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	July 25
C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool	July 27
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	July 28

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	July 21
Merrimack	New York	Rio Janeiro	July 21
Eagle	New York	Havana	July 23
Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	July 24
Joniata	Philada	New Orleans	July 25
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	July 25

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig Isis, Coker, Barbados, Henry L. Gill.
Br. brig Union, Hill, St. George, N. B., E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Wm. Allen, Grant, Perth Amboy, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr J. Truman, Gibbs, New Bedford, Weid, Nagle & Co.
Schr H. W. Godfrey, Sears, Roxbury, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Julia F. Pratt, Nickerson, Boston, do.
Schr Calhoun, Gibbs, New Bedford, Captain.
Sch'r Diamond State, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Sch'r R. Willing, Candiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship Graham's Polly, Burgess, 45 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to John R. Penrose.
Brig H. S. Emery, Fitts, 54 days from Leghorn, with marble, rags, etc., to V. A. Sartori.
Schr Charm, Starr, from Alexandria, in ballast to J. B. Tomlinson.
Steamer M. Massey, Smith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship N. Mosher, Mosher, hence, at Helvoet 8th inst.
Steamship Star of the Union, Cooksey, hence, at New Orleans 17th inst., to sail on her return at 6 P. M. 22d, via Havana.
Barque Reunion, Collins, hence, at Aspinwall 9th instant.
Barque Flora, Gramith, for Philadelphia, cleared at London 11th inst.
Barque Terpsichore, Pedersen, hence for Cronstadt, in the channel, Salcombe, 9th inst.
Barque Tropic Bird, Robbins, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 9th inst.
Barque Anna Ada, Moore, hence, cleared at Vigo 31st ult., for Malaga.
Barque Contest, Blackler, from London for Philadelphia, sailed from Gravesend 11th inst.
Barque Bessie Harris, Allen, hence, at Genoa 4th instant.
Barque Jenny, Hartman, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 9th inst.
Barque Anna Margaretha, Kloverstrom, from Gottenburg for Philadelphia, was off Dover 7th inst.
Brig Charles Poole, Sherman, hence, remained at Manzanillo 1st inst., loading for New York.
Brig Leonard Myers, Hicks, sailed from Arroyo, P. R., 20 inst., for New York.
Brig Sunny South, Bailey, for Philadelphia, remained at Cork 7th inst.
Brig Gazelle, Cole, hence, at Swinemunde 7th inst.
Schr Remedy, De Shiel, hence, at Washington, D. C., 21st inst.
Schr L. Q. C. Wishart, Mason, cleared at Baltimore 21st inst., for Newport, R. I.
Schr James Bradley, Bradley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Alexandria 20th inst.
Schr Lottie, Taylor, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 20th inst.
Schrs Alabama, Vangilder; A. D. Scull, Scull; H. L. Slegint, Willetts; J. D. McCarthy, Simpson; and M. Tilton, Fritzinger, hence, at Salem 20th inst.
Schr Julia Willetts, Bailey, hence for Boston, at New York 21st inst.
Schrs Pecora, Morrell, from Providence; Connecticut, Mills and L. P. Ives, Bowden, from Greenport, all for Philadelphia, at New York 21st inst.
Schrs E. V. Glover, Ingersoll, and B. Strong, Brown, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 20th inst.
Schr Cornelia, Carrol, hence, at Mystic 20th inst.
Schr Thomas H. Seymour, Burgess, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bristol 18th inst.
Schr Reading RR. No. 44, Trainor, hence, at Pawtucket 20th inst.
Schr Annie E. Valentine, Bayliss, for Philadelphia, cleared at Jacksonville 8th inst.
Schrs I. C. Runyon, Hiltz; Sedona, Holbrook; and J. A. Danenhower, Sheppard, hence, at Newburyport 20th inst.
Schr J. Paine, Rich, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Schrs Rebecca Knight, hence for Boston; A. Lee; Margaret Rembart; and Daniel Brittain, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 20th inst.
Steamer Brunette, Freeman, hence, at New York 21st inst.
Steamer Fannie, Fenton, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

MISCELLANY.

Barque Ada, at this port from Liverpool, reports:—Sailed May 12; encountered strong W. N. W. and W. SW. gales up to the eastern edge of the Banks; split sails, and carried away topgallantmast and topgallant yard; had light variable winds and calms the remainder of the passage. June 13, lat. 50 45, long 41 20, signalled. Norw. barque Odilia, bound W.; June 16, lat. 48 20, long. 46, spoke Evening Star, from Liverpool, bound to Montreal; two following days passed in large icebergs; June 28, signalized Br. ship Ann Powell, from Quebec, bound E.; July 3, lat 43, long. 64 30 spoke Br. barque Agnes, from St. John, N. B., bound to Liverpool.

Schr Lizzie Bachelder, which arrived at New York from sagua, on the night of the 20th inst., ran into Savannah in distress, having lost two of her crew by yellow fever, while the captain and one other of the crew were sick with the same disease. The schooner is detained at the lower quarantine.

WIRE GUARDS,

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,
No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
In Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

ALUM AND DRY PLASTER

ACAIN SUCCESSFUL.

BROOKLYN, May 15, 1868.

Messrs. Marvin & Co., New York—Gentlemen: Our Planing Mill, with FIFTY THOUSAND feet of lumber, was destroyed by fire last night, and we are happy to say your ALUM AND DRY PLASTER SAFE preserved our books, papers, and money, in excellent order.

We want another and larger one, and will call on you as soon as we have time.

Yours truly, SHEARMAN BROS.

This Safe was Red hot for several hours, and the cast-iron feet were actually melted.

It can be seen at our store, No. 265 BROADWAY.

A PERFECT SAFE.

MARVIN'S

CHROME IRON SPHERICAL

BURGLAR SAFE,

Will resist all burglars' implements for any length of time.

PLEASE SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

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And for sale by our Agents in the principal cities throughout the United States. 6 26 mthsfinl

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FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE.
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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inner doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low.
C. HASSENFORDER,
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UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS

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CENTRAL DEPOT

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(One door below Chesnut street),

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Our stock comprises all the denominations put out by the Government.

ALL ORDERS FILLED AND FORWARDED BY MAIL OR EXPRESS IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT, a matter of great importance.

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On $20.....TWO PER CENT
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ORDERS RECEIVED FOR STAMPED CHECKS, DRAFTS, RECEIPTS, BILL HEADS, Etc., and the best rates of commission allowed.

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UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS OF ALL KINDS, AND STAMPED ENVELOPES.

CORN EXCHANGE
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REMOVED TO
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DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
Also, WOOL SACKS.
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LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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SEVENTEEN MILLIONS.

Short Term, Perpetual, Floating, and Rent Policies issued on favorable terms.

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MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the World.
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FIRE INSURANCES
On merchandise generally;
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1867.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$201,000 00
120,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400 00
80,000 United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	82,502 80
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070 00
123,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	126,625 00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,375 00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000 00
80,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	420 00
5,600,300 shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,800 100 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800 00
5,000 100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	5,000 00
20,000 80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000 00
201,500 Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900 00
$1,151,400 par. Market value,	$1,102,869 00
Cost, $1099,679 20.	
Real Estate	80,000 00
Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,139 07
Balance due by Agents—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	47,352 26
Stock and scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies (not over estimated value	3,047 00
Cash in Bank	$160 617 10
Cash in Drawer	20 452
	181,313 62
	$4,567,695 15

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	James C. Hand,
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1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868.

$2,603,740 09.

CAPITAL	$500,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893 89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846 20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $33,003 83.	INCOME FOR 1868 $350,020 96.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

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Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 1 12

INSURE AT HOME.

IN THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance

COMPANY,

No. 921 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS, $3,000,000.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.

MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18]

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No. 111 S. FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22, 1865.
CAPITAL, $500,000 PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or On 5, 10, or 20 year) remiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide to the entire profits of the Life business among the policy holders.
Moneys received at interest and paid on demand.
Authorized by the charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee, or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons or bodies politic or corporate.

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No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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INSURANCE ROOMS,

JOS. TILLINGHAST. DAVID B. HILT

No. 409 WALNUT St.

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Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Yonkers and New York Insurance Co., NEW YORK
Peoples' Fire Insurance Company, WORCESTER, MASS.
Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Co., PROVIDENCE, R. I.
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Lumberman's Fire Insurance Co., CHICAGO, ILL

Insurance effected at LOWEST RATES.
All losses promptly and liberally adjusted at their Office, No. 409 WALNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA. 8 21

INSURE AT HOME.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 426 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

CHARTERED CAPITAL, - - $500,000
PAID IN CAPITAL, - - - $100,000
NO LOSSES OR DEBTS.

Insure against loss or damage by Fire on Buildings; Merchandise, Household Furniture, and all other insurable property, and also take Marine, Canal, and Inland Navigation Risks at the lowest rates consistent with security.

W. E. OWENS, President.
NATHAN HAINES, Secretary. [5 18 3m
BENJ. F. O'BRYON, Survey r.

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Hon. Geo. V. Lawrence,	Wm. W. Fenner,
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James V. Kirk,	Nathan Haines,
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No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266 72.
$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

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William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
Richard D. Wood,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira.
John Mason,	

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CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BURKLEE, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the state of Pennsylvania. 1 25

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Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 *&* *THIRD STREET.*

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1868.

Congressional Proceedings.

CONGRESS will, from present indications, adjourn in a few days, but on account of the danger that Andrew Johnson may attempt some of the extraordinary demonstrations for which he is famous, if he is allowed to exercise unrestricted power, it seems probable that provision will be made for another session, in September. The failure of impeachment has apparently not yet been attended with any very serious results, but the capacity and disposition of the President to jeopardize the peace and welfare of the nation, can only be tested in the absence of the legislative guardians of the republic from the capital. Experience has shown that his conduct can be measured by no ordinary rules, and that he may at any moment confound both friends and enemies by a policy peculiarly his own. If Congress, however, reserves the power to reassemble before the Presidential election, there will be comparatively little danger that the nation will be startled by dangerous usurpations.

One gratifying feature of the proceedings of the present Congress is the care which has been taken to perfect, as far as possible, all important legislation before the confusion which usually marks the closing hours has begun to prevail. This is especially true in regard to the appropriation bills. Creditable efforts have been made to confine the expenditures of the Government to the smallest possible limits, and they have been so far successful as to elicit the commendations of that vigilant watch-dog of the Treasury, Mr. Washburne, of Illinois. He announced in the House on Tuesday that, exclusive of the appropriations for interest and bounties, the current expenditures authorized would only slightly exceed one hundred millions of dollars in greenbacks, while during Mr. Buchanan's administration, with a smaller population and fewer pressing necessities, more than seventy millions in gold was required for similar purposes. General Grant set the example of economy by the estimates he made while acting as Secretary of War, and Congress has wisely made an enormous reduction in the estimates submitted by Mr. Johnson's extravagant Cabinet officers. The Republican party can therefore present in the Presidential campaign a practical evidence of its disposition to reduce the national expenditures.

One of the other important fruits of the session is the law passed some months ago, arresting the progress of contraction of the currency. Great changes have also been made in the Internal Revenue law, by reducing the taxes on manufactures, and to a considerable extent remodelling the whole system. A singular state of uncertainty existed yesterday in official circles at Washington, as to whether the President had or had not signed the new tax bill. On the one hand, Speaker Colfax announced that the Private Secretary of the President had officially announced to the House of Representatives that the bill had been signed, together with forty-two other recent enactments, and on the other the Commissioner of Internal Revenue was informed by the President that he had not signed the bill. The latest news telegraphed last night was that there was some mistake in the official announcement to the House, and special telegrams state that the President declares it was not signed with any authority from him, and that he does not intend to sign it. It is difficult to reconcile these conflicting statements by any other supposition than that the White House contains an *ad interim* Executive.

The most important and exciting subjects are those which directly relate to the coming Presidential election. The Democracy are endeavoring to surround this subject with doubt and uncertainty, notwithstanding the authority given by the Constitution, to determine all matters relating to the Electoral College. As several States remain unreconstructed on account of the hostility of their Rebel inhabitants to the conditions prescribed by Congress, they will be excluded from legal participation in the Presidential election as they were in 1864. The Democracy are not only inclined to encourage the revolutionary proceeding of insisting that the votes thus excluded shall be counted, but they would like to hold elections in all the Rebel States under the Provisional Governments galvanized by Johnson, rather than under those which have been established by proper authority. The law passed some days ago in spite of the veto will effectually dispose of this question, unless the President contrives some dangerous and revolutionary method of re-opening it while Congress is not in session. The proposal to distribute arms to the new loyal State Governments is also connected, to a considerable extent, with this subject. If the rebels see that they can have no rational prospect of holding elections under the defeated Johnson programme, they may attempt to carry the reconstructed States by force and terrorism. Some of them do not attempt to conceal their disposition to regain political ascendancy by violent measures, and as they still possess many of the arms they used against the Union troops, it seems but just that the loyal men of the South should also be furnished with weapons for the legitimate purpose of protecting the governments established by the will of the

The Real Issue of the Campaign.

THE letter of General Blair, the Democratic candidate for the highly important office of Vice-President of the United States, presents a most revolting picture of what will follow a victory of that party in November. It is sufficient to open the eyes of the kind of partisans who have, for several months past, been asking whether they could possibly grow worse under a Democratic than they have under a Republican administration. There can be no mistaking the decision of character of General Blair, so far as the question is concerned; and the fact, that after reading his letter the Convention nominated him as their candidate is sufficient proof for all thinking people that the views of all the party substantially agree. Let us look at the facts which will follow the success of such a ticket on such a platform. The cardinal issue laid down by the Vice-Presidential nominee is the overthrow of all the work of reconstruction in the Southern States. We cannot avoid seeing that it is the test issue of the campaign. Whether or not the present State governments in the South shall continue, or whether they shall give place to the old governments which they succeeded, *the present form of government in the South is a necessity.* There is none other that can take its place. Suppose, for instance, the Democracy would take from a colored man his dearly bought ballot, what would result? We speak in a spirit of anxious anticipation, when we say that San Domingo received a lesson which it would be well for us to deeply remember. The black race is one on which the burdens of injustice can be laid with comparative safety; but there is also a point where any further addition will cause the trodden man to turn on his pursuer. Can we venture to endanger the peace of the entire South by laying any more burdens on? We must remember that the blacks of to-day are not the slaves of 1860. There has been a mighty change. The then deluded, ignorant, and unappreciative people have now learned the meaning of the word "freedom," of the word "right." They now know that they have certain privileges, which it is injustice to remove from them. Knowing this, and feeling as they do, that an attempt is being made to deprive them of their new-found liberty, will not they be liable to the persecutions of wretched demagogues, and may not they succeed in their efforts to stir up strife and cause a fearful revolution? We deprecate any such dreadful affliction, but when we say to the colored man, "You cannot vote," do we not run the risk of exasperating him, and leading to just such murderous scenes as rendered the name of San Domingo a horror? We might as well recognize the fact that the ballot once given can never be taken away, save through a revolution. We can deny to a people, unjustly, its possession, but once given it must be always afterwards allowed. General Blair's letter, therefore, means *revolution, bloodshed*, and the total overthrow of all the relations of the South.

Again, it should be remembered on whom will the mantle of political influence fall. There are but two classes—the loyalists and the ex-Rebels, and they are Rebels still. These are the only classes who can rule. Deprive the blacks of their votes, and the Rebels must, of necessity, have undisputed away. Can we afford to trust this vast power in these Rebel hands? Are the loyal people of the North prepared to accept this end for all their exertion? It means to us wide-spread ruin—a total overthrow of all that we have done since the war closed.

Let the Democracy succeed, and we stand in a far worse position than we did in 1865. We have tried an experiment; we have failed. We can't retrace our steps without acknowledging all our efforts failures, and are utterly incapable of guiding a nation. We vote ourselves fools; worse than fools; we have acted as knaves in plunging our country madly forward into a position which she cannot retain. Every vote cast for Seymour and Blair means simply this; and any Republican who, through dissatisfaction or idle complaint, will thus vote, insults his party and proclaims himself to all the world as far more unfit for the exercise of the right of suffrage than the negro whom he is seeking to disfranchise.

Foundling Hospitals.

IT is, humanly speaking, rather a good sign of the times when the daintv spirit which recoiled before the contemplation of some of the evils that infest, and always have infested, society, are not shunned by delicate females and pruriently affected gentlemen. Society now knows that there are evils, deep and dark, from which it must no longer shrink. It begins to realize that if the social atmosphere is to be kept pure, or at least attempted to be kept pure, from taints which afflict the whole body politic, that the way to remove, or, if not entirely to remove, to mitigate these evils, is to meet them boldly and unshrinkingly. There was a time, and that not so very long ago, when, if a Miss Nightingale had suggested the propriety of delicately nurtured and highly cultivated ladies entering into the precincts and confronting the filthy recesses of a male hospital, such a proposal would have been received with as much astonishment as if it had been suggested that ladies of this day should take in washing! It was only recently, we may say, that the public press, conjointly with ministers of all denominations, would allude in the faintest manner to the disgrace and harrow of what is perhaps rather euphemistically called the social evil. Fortunately, if the remedy for its eradication has not yet been found, it is honorable to the courage and humanity of the noble-minded ladies of our own city who were not afraid, on behalf of the Rosine Association, which they represented, to attempt to rescue from the path worse than that which leadeth even unto the valley of the shadow of death, erring sisters belonging to the same human family, created by the common Father, and to whom the voices of these pure mis-

sionaries must have been like the angel-tongued, pleading to them to leave the abodes of sin and wretchedness, we have only to reflect that, according to recent statisticians, who compiled their statements from the reports of a neighboring city, the average duration of life among these outcasts is very low. The majority of them, it is believed, die prematurely at from sixteen to seventeen years of age! That all are not hardened is well known; and from the papers of one poor woman who died in Glasgow, the physician in attendance found some lines which he made known after the unfortunate had gone where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest. We have only room for one couplet:—

"When pampered, starved, abandoned, or in drink,
My thoughts were racked in striving not to think!"

We were led into this train of thought from the subject before us, which subject seems to have been nearly as much avoided as the other to which we have alluded. There has been and even yet there is a prejudice in this country against the establishment of foundling hospitals, and yet these are to be found in nearly all countries, even in China and Russia. So in America the necessity for their existence has existed, it should seem, ever since infanticide has been practised, and it has been practised ever since we have had any annals of history, dating back to Egypt. We could fill column after column with historical and medical details of this child-murder as it is practised in various forms, but the regular readers of our daily journals and court reports know enough without our permitting ourselves to fill our pages with these most repulsive particulars. The very statistics are alarming to read. Our readers will know to what a frightful extent this murderous crime has become in our country. It is almost, if the medical and law reports are true, like an epidemic spreading over the land. The question to be considered is, would the establishment of foundling hospitals prevent in any way the commission of this almost universal crime? Our own experience testifies that it would not. We no more believe that they would eradicate this evil than the establishment of the Rosine Association would eradicate the evil it seeks to ameliorate; but like that, it is worthy of a trial. We think common sense would dictate that if a woman should be so unnaturally inclined as to seek to destroy her offspring, the very fear of detection, if not humanity, would rather impel her to deposit her infant in a place of this kind than to incur any other risk. We would, at all events, like to see the experiment tried.

BISMARK AND KING WILLIAM.—A letter from Berlin says:—"Count Bismark is in full convalescence. The news received this day from Vaarzin, in Pomerania where he possesses a magnificent estate, purchased last year is excellent. All nervous affections have disappeared, and the Minister is already able to make short excursions on foot and in his carriage. For some days past he has worked one hour daily, and the telegraph between Berlin and Vaarzin is in constant activity. M. de Thiele sends him every day a long report about everything that occurs. The King also has a daily despatch sent to him relative to the health of his first Minister. His Majesty lately wrote him a long letter from Babelsburg, the present royal residence, in which the King after having warmly congratulated the Chancellor on his restoration to health, expressed the pleasure he felt at his recent journey to Hanover and Worms, and, above all, the great satisfaction caused him by his interview with the sovereigns of the South."

THE COMING ECLIPSE.—The North German expedition for the observation of the solar eclipse of the 18th of August was to start from Berlin on the evening of Wednesday, the 8th of July. The funds for the expedition are provided by the Norddeutscher Bundesrath, and it is understood that the general superintendence of the expedition rests with a resident committee of the Astronomische Gesellschaft. The astronomers will land at Bombay, and will probably take a station considerably to the west of those taken by the British parties. In the selection of their stations, and in the arrangement of their journeys, they have been assisted by the advice of the best Indian scientific authorities.

GRANT'S "BLUNDERS."—The Louisville *Courier*, edited by General S. B. Buckner, says:—"The country has been given a very exaggerated idea of Grant's military capacity; that his genius is really of inferior order, and that his achievements during the war were those of a lucky blunderer rather than those of a great captain." General Grant "blundered" upon Fort Donelson one day, and captured Buckner and 52 000 prisoners. Since then he hasn't had much of an opinion of him, and nobody is surprised at it.

AN UNPREJUDICED TRIBUNAL.—One of the questions in the appeal of Denis Dowling Mulcahy, the Fenian, to the English House of Lords, was, whether a man over sixty years of age was disqualified by age from discharging the functions of a juror. Four law lords sat to determine this question. Of three of them the ages were as follows:—Lord Cranworth, 78; Lord Chelmsford, 75; Lord Colonsay, 74. The decision was that a young man of 60 was perfectly competent to discharge any function connected with the administration of justice.

A CONTRAST.—The Republican party placed at its mast-head at Chicago, on the first day after the Convention assembled, the leader of our forces, and that, too, by a unanimous representative vote of the patriots of the land. The Democratic party, at New York, after five days' bitter fighting, including bickering on the Sabbath, placed a renegade soldier at the tail end of the ticket.

POPULARITY.—A Democrat of over forty years' standing, in Indianapolis, remarked the other day:—"The nominations at New York are the most popular ever made in this country." Upon being asked to give his reasons, he replied:—"Because those nominations please all the Republicans and nearly half the Democrats."

FRANK BLAIR, the younger, in 1860, in a campaign speech, pronounced the Democratic party "the most miserable and corrupt party that ever existed." He abused Douglass and Hendricks so fiercely that Voorhees called him (Blair) the "prince of blackguards." Such a "blackguard" is highly ornamental to such a "miserable and corrupt" party.

THE INDIANS.

Troubles on the Plains—Anticipated Hostilities.

The St. Louis *Republican* has information from an officer stationed near Fort Larned, Kansas, which explains the recently reported Indian troubles in that neighborhood. The *Republican* says:—

"Our informant states that, on the evening of the 16th instant, a large number of Indians, representing nearly all the tribes on the Plains, from the Navajoes of New Mexico to the Comanches of Texas and Sioux of the North, and including all the intermediate tribes, numbering in all from 12 000 to 15,000, had convened at Fort Larned or in its vicinity, for the purpose of receiving the usual supplies of annuity goods. These supplies consisted of coffee, sugar, ham bacon, and more especially of two hundred and fifty rifles and five hundred revolvers, and a proportionate quantity of ammunition. On account of the depredations committed by the Cheyennes some weeks ago, while on the war-path against the Kaws and Osages, the Indian Bureau at Washington had telegraphed to its agents to stop all further issues of arms and ammunition to the Indians.

"Colonel Wynkoop, in accordance with these instructions, gathered these Indians together and informed them that no issue would be made. The Indians termed this a breach of faith on the part of the Government, and said that the Peace Commissioners who met at the Medicine Lodge creek last fall had promised them monthly supplies of arms and ammunition. The said furthermore that these promises had not been kept and the peace treaty was accordingly at an end. They stated that they were prepared to go to war and represented that they needed the arms and ammunition for the purpose of supplying their families with meat. They gave Colonel Wynkoop warning that unless the arms were issued they would fight for them. Considerable commotion ensued, and the council broke up in confusion. That night the Kowa Indians attacked a train belonging to Ely N. Peterson, of Kansas City, and took from it a quantity of sugar, corn, bacon, cooking utensils, and bedding; they also beat several of the teamsters and the wagon-master, and maliciously cut up some wagon-sheets. This occurred about five miles from the post. Later in the evening they repeated the operation upon a Mexican train in the same vicinity, and fired upon the mail carrier, who returned their shots, but without effect.

"Brevet Brigadier General Alfred Sully, Lieutenant Colonel 3d United States Infantry, commanding the District of the Upper Arkansas, and whose headquarters are at Fort Harker, Kansas—distant about one hundred and fifty miles from the scene of these outrages—was sent for early that morning, and arrived at about half-past 10 on the evening of the 17th. There is probably no officer on the plains who is more feared and hated by the Indians than General Sully, for he has met them upon many battle-fields, and from long experience knows how to deal most effectually with them. His presence was like an incubus upon the Indians, and he told them in a few pointed words that while he preserved peace he was ready to fight them. He addressed them in the presence of about six hundred cavalrymen, but the Indians were insensible to the voice of reason, although they seemed to be awed by the General. They gradually sneaked away, and our informant shortly afterwards left.

"Colonel Wynkoop is agent for three tribes of Indians—the Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Apaches—and Colonel Leavenworth is agent for three other tribes, amongst whom are the Kiowas. The members of this tribe allege that Colonel Leavenworth has been guilty of duplicity, and have refused to recognize him in his official capacity of agent. For some weeks past they drew no annuity, and in their consequently impoverished condition have been much disposed to commit overt acts. It will be recollected that all the depredations so far committed have been attributed to the Kiowas. Colonel Wynkoop deprecates the vacillating course pursued towards the Indians, and says that those in his agency have never been more peaceably inclined than at present. He thinks that, influenced by this vacillating legislation, they may at any time become discontented, and that hostilities may be commenced again, the consequences of which it is impossible to foresee. The commanding officers of all the posts in the department have been ordered to prepare their respective commands for action on the shortest possible notice. The probability is that, if fighting occurs this summer, cavalry, and no infantry, will be engaged in it.

Progress of the Union Pacific Railway.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* writes as follows:—

"The machine shops of the Union Pacific Railway have been begun, and are being pushed on rapidly to completion. These buildings will comprise a round-house three hundred feet in diameter, machine-shops, engine and blacksmiths' houses, store rooms, etc., on a scale much larger than was anticipated. All of them will be of solid, massive stone, and yesterday over a hundred car loads of rock was brought down the track for the contractors. A large stone bridge over Crow creek is also being built. The company intend to put up as fast as possible a large hotel at the depot, of which the estimated cost is fifteen thousand dollars. Contracts for different portions of the work have been made, and in a short time many hundreds of men will be employed in their construction. The delay in the erection of these shops, at the date fixed repeatedly by the directors, has caused great loss to this town. Had the company kept the contract it would have given faith to many who doubted in the permanency of Cheyenne, and hundreds would long since have settled and gone into business here, who only came and looked round and left.

"From the town up the road nothing unusual is heard. Laramie is steadily evaporating as the end of the track becomes more distant, and its heterogeneous population are migrating to North Platte and Green River. Trains will run through to Carbon, eighty-three miles west of Laramie, in a day or so, though that will not affect Laramie, as the stages will make that their starting point until the track reaches Green River. Laramie is emphatically dull; money scarce, and every branch of business, as well as the professions, overdone."

Railroad Travelling in Pennsylvania.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* states that during the 4th, 5th, and 6th of July 63 004 passengers were conveyed over the Pennsylvania Railroad who purchased tickets at the stations of the Company along the line of this thoroughfare. This does not include those who purchased through tickets over other roads, nor members attending the Convention at New York who bought through tickets at points in the West. The tickets were all sold at stations along the road, and for three days' work may be regarded as almost unprecedented in the annals of railroad travelling.

—The annual story of men carried over Niagara Falls, elicits the devout aspiration of an exchange that they may be hackmen.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN Tablet of Solidified Glycerin tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4]

HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street, BIBLE STUDY, THIS EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK. Subject—"The First Missionary Journey of the Apostle Paul" To be conducted by R. H. HINCKLEY, JR., Esq. All are invited. 7 11

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue, PHILADELPHIA, July 22, 1868. DIVIDEND NOTICE. The Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock, clear of taxes; out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after August 1st proximo to which time the Transfer Books will remain closed. 7 22 10t J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A SWEET TRAVELLING COMPANION.—Uneridge found forty passengers in one Rhenish city, and even in this cleaner country, all travellers encounter offensive smells; fortunately, however, the way of a handkerchief is strewed with PHALON'S "FLOR DE MAYO," the new perfume, which surround the owner, even in the midst of malaria, with a refreshing atmosphere. Sold by all druggists. 15

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 10. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 9), or on Tuesday, July 28, the day before the Annual Commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty. Easton, Pa., July, 1868. 7 14tf

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, May 13, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—In pursuance of resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors at a stated meeting held this day, notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company, that they will have the privilege of subscribing, either directly or by substitution under such rules as may be prescribed therefor, for Twenty-five Per Cent. of additional Stock at Par, in proportion to their respective interests as they stand registered on the books of the Company, May 20, 1868.

Holders of less than four Shares will be entitled to subscribe for a full share and those holding more Shares than a multiple of four Shares will be entitled to an additional Share.

Subscriptions to the new Stock will be received on and after May 30, 1868, and the privilege of subscribing will cease on the 30th day of July, 1868.

The instalments on account of the new Shares shall be paid in cash, as follows:—

1st. Twenty-five Per Cent. at the time of subscription, on or before the 30th day of July, 1868.

2d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of December, 1868.

3d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of June, 1869.

4th. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of December, 1869, or if Stockholders should prefer the whole amount may be paid up at once, or any remaining instalments may be paid up in full at the time of the payment of the second or third instalment, and each instalment paid up, shall be entitled to a pro rata dividend that may be declared on full Shares. THOMAS M. FIRTH, 5 14 11w Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $100 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor. S. BRADFORD, s 28 10] Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868. DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, June 30 and be reopened on THURSDAY, July 16, 1868.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of national and State tax; payable on Common Stock on and after JULY 15 to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th instant. All payable at this office. 6 26 2m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

THE DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, AND THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES.

A dividend of (5) FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the above Companies, clear of United States tax, will be payable on and after August 1st, 1868, at No. 111 LIBERTY Street, New York, or No. 226 South DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, to the Stockholders of July 15, 1868.

RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer. Princeton, July 20, 1868. 7 21 12t

OFFICE OF INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA, July 13, 1868.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of taxes, payable on demand. CHARLES PLATT, 7 13 12t Secretary.

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON,—THE LARGEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL IN NEW ENGLAND—Vertical Railway; Apartments with Bathing and Water conveniences connecting, Billiard Halls, Telegraph Office, and Cafe. 6 9 tu th 3m LEWIS RICE & SON, Proprietors.

RARE MANUFACTURES IN FINE Confections, for Tourists and for the Sea side. STEPHEN F. WHITMAN, 7 3 1m 4p No. 1210 MARKET Street.

CLOTHING.

OXYHYDROTHELENDISULPONITIC ACID.

This is a tremendous Acid, if we may judge by its name. The world is indebted for it to the chemical researches of the learned Professor ABEDNEGO B. SHANIBAKMESOPOTAMIABARRAQUITCHMAYER, who has also invented several other acids and things equally valuable, and some of which he intends to sell by his own name.

We have'nt any of this Acid, and we don't intend to get any. The very thought of it is enough to bile a body these warm days. We don't mean to keep it on hand.

But we do intend to keep on hand—

ELEGANT ALPACA COATS,
FINE LIGHT CASSIMERE COATS,
LUSTROUS WAITE COATS,
SNOWY WHITE VESTS,
RADIANT WHITE PANTALOONS.

Together with a complete assortment of thin goods, satisfactory to everybody, both as to style and price, and just the thing for this sweltering weather.

ROCKHILL & WILSON, BROWN STONE CLOTHING EMPORIUM, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET, 4 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

FRANK CRANELLO, *TAILOR*, No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, (PENN MUTUAL BUILDINGS), HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF THE FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS, JOSEPH TACKEY, on Coats, ERNEST L. MUELLER, on Pants and Vests, ENTIRE SATISFACTION AS TO STYLE AND FIT IS FULLY GUARANTEED, SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE. 6 18 3m

FOR CAPE MAY ON SATURDAY.—The splendid new steamer LADY OF THE LAKE will leave Pier 19, above VINE street, on SATURDAY MORNING at 9 15 A. M., and returning leave Cape May on MONDAY. Excursion Tickets $3, including carriage hire. Each way, $2 50, including carriage hire. 7 21 3t

DRY GOODS.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO., WILL OFFER AT THEIR BEE-HIVE DRY GOODS STORE, Prior to taking their July inventory, THEIR ENTIRE STOCK AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, DRESS GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, LACE GOODS, LADIES' HOSIERY, GLOVES, PARASOLS, AND FANCY ARTICLES, SUMMER SHAWLS, SACQUES, BANQUES, PELISSES, SEA-SIDE AND CARRIAGE GARMENTS, LAMA LACE SHAWLS, BOURNOUX AND ROTONDES IN BLACK AND WHITE, WHITE GOODS AND LINENS, PIQUES, PERCALES, ENGLISH NAINSOOKS, PLAIN & CHECK, FRENCH ORGANDIES, ETC. MOURNING DRESS GOODS, CRAPES, CRAPE COLLARS AND VEILS, LINEN COLLARS AND SETS, LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, ETC. ETC. ETC.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO., THE BEE-HIVE. No. 920 CHESNUT Street, 1 13 tuthsSp PHILADELPHIA.

LADIES ABOUT TO LEAVE THE city for their country houses or the sea-shore will find it greatly to their advantage, before purchasing elsewhere, to examine The Extensive Stock, at Greatly Reduced Prices, of E. M. NEEDLES & CO., No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET; GIRARD ROW, Comprising a complete assortment for personal or household use, of LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, PUFFED REVERED AND TUCKED MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, JACONETS, PIQUES, and WHITE GOODS, in every variety, VEILS AND VEIL MATERIALS of every description, together with an extensive assortment of HOUSEHOLD LINENS, AT TEMPTING PRICES In every width and quality, SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE, SHEETING, & TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, FLANNELS, DIMITIES FOR SPREADS, AND FURNITURE COVERS, MARSEILLES, HONEYCOMB, AND OTHER SPREADS, TOWELS AND TOWELLING IN DAMASK AND HUCKABACK, SUMMER BLANKETS, TABLE COVERS, ETC. ALSO, SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE AND SHEETING MUSLINS. E. M. NEEDLES & CO., No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET; 8 1] GIRARD ROW.

A FULL LINE OF COL'D SILKS IN CHOICE SHADES, AT $2 PER YARD, GEORGE D. WISHAM'S.

OPENED THIS MORNING, ANOTHER CASE OF THOSE PLAID SILKS. Black and White Plaids, $1 25. Green and White Plaids, $1 12½. Blue and White Plaids, $1 12½. Purple and White Plaids, $1 12½. One case still Richer, at $1 25. WISHAM'S CHEAP STORE.

I WILL OPEN THIS MORNING IRISH POPLINS IN CHOICE SHADES, FOR THE SPRING OF 1868, at GEO. D. WISHAM'S.

EIGHTH ST. EMPORIUM FOR BLACK SILKS. 5-4 White Edge, Heavy, only $1 75. Gros Grains, Heavy, only $1 87. Gros Grains, Extra Heavy, only $2. Lyons Gros Grain, Elegant, only $2 50. Best Makes from $2 50 to $6 per yard. ALL THE ABOVE AT [2 6thstu4rp WISHAM'S CHEAP SILK STORE.

FLAGS, BANNERS, ETC.

1868. PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST

FLAGS, BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES, AND LANTERNS, Campaign Badges, Medals, and Pins, OF BOTH CANDIDATES.

Ten different styles sent on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.
Agents wanted everywhere.
Flags in Muslin, Bunting, and Silk, all sizes, wholesale and retail.
Political Clubs fitted out with everything they require.
CALL ON OR ADDRESS
W. F. SCHEIBLE, No. 49 SOUTH THIRD STREET, 6 18 tfrp PHILADELPHIA

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES Pearl and Stag Handles of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LEGOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality. Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 5 30rp

NEW YORK GOSSIP.

The New Inebriate Asylum—Reckless Conduct of a Police Officer—The Excursion Disaster — Fatal Affray in a Bowery Concert Saloon.

NEW YORK, July 23.

The establishment of the new Inebriate Asylum on Ward's Island is an excellent idea. Heretofore we have done little, if anything, to aid in the reformation of the victims of liquor. They have been punished for the public display of their drunkenness. The matter has been treated purely as an offense against the laws, which demanded the infliction of their penalties. But now there will be an opportunity for treating it as a disease, or as a sequence of disease, and every means will be taken to work out a change in the personal condition of those who are afflicted. The opening of the institution to voluntary inmates is a good feature; and we have no doubt that, if properly conducted, it will result in the reclamation of hundreds from one of the most terrible ills which afflict the human race.

The investigation into the circumstances attending on the drowning of policeman Henry Corlett and Miss Jane Bell, from the excursion steamer Seth Low, off the foot of One-hundred-and-fifty-second street, North river, on the 13th instant, was concluded yesterday by Coroner Flynn. The evidence of the witnesses examined merely corroborated that taken heretofore, and the jury rendered a verdict "that the deceased persons came to their death by drowning, and that Captain Andrew J. Bloodgood, of the steamboat Seth Low, was guilty of criminal conduct and neglect, as shown by his language at the time of the casualty." On the rendition of this verdict, Coroner Flynn held the accused to bail in the sum of $10,000 to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Yesterday afternoon, while Policeman John McNamara, of the Seventh Precinct, was firing at a mark in the rear of his residence, No. 326 Monroe street, one of the bullets passed through the fence and entered an out-house, in which was a Mrs. Ann Currie, a native of Ireland, aged thirty-six years, and striking her in the back, caused a serious wound. The reckless officer was arrested, and Justice Shandley locked him up in the Essex Market Prison, to await the result of the woman's injuries. The friends of the injured woman have requested that her ante-mortem statement be taken by a Coroner, and this will be done to-day.

The concert saloon of Andrew Peterson, located in the basement of premises No. 47 Bowery, was the scene of a terrible affray about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, which resulted in the death of William Cramer, a young German, only nineteen years of age. It appears that at the time named deceased and John Smith, who live in Hudson City, N. J., were in the saloon conversing with two of the waiter-girls. While thus engaged, Samuel Josephs, living in Patterson, N. J., then much under the influence of liquor, accompanied by an acquaintance named Small-alds, entered the place and commenced a difficulty with Creamer and Smith. After bandying words for a few moments, Creamer and Josephs, it is said, left for the street to settle their difficulty, as Peterson told them they could not fight there. On going up the steps it is alleged that Josephs and several thieves and suspicious characters who have been in the habit of frequenting the vile resort made an indiscriminate assault upon Creamer, knocking him heavily upon the sidewalk. Smith, who came to the assistance of his friend, was set upon by several of the ruffians, one of whom struck him on the left side of the face and back of the neck, after which several of the gang chased him down the Bowery towards Bayard street, for the purpose of robbing him. The assailants then fled and made their escape, and a few moments subsequently an officer of the Tenth Precinct, who had heard the alarm which had been raised, hastened to the spot and found Creamer lying on the walk in a state of insensibility. He was conveyed into the saloon, where death ensued soon afterwards, and his body was taken to the Tenth Precinct Station House, in Eldridge street. The place where this tragedy occurred is said by the police to be the resort of the most vile and abandoned characters of both sexes.

A little after noon yesterday a young German, apparently about 20 years of age, while crossing the Broadway bridge, stopped to inquire the way to Maiden lane, which, having learned, he was proceeding thither when he was startled by discovering the chain of his watch hanging loose, and upon examination, found that his watch was gone. Recalled to a recollection of the fact that he had a large sum of money about him which in his excitement he had forgotten, he immediately clapped his hand to his pocket only to be still more startled at the discovery that his wallet containing $8000—the proceeds of some months of industry and speculative enterprise—had likewise been abstracted. He was on his way to invest this amount in some business down town when thus robbed, and his grief at so unexpected a loss was as intense as the joy and excitement, no doubt, of the thief or thieves upon discovering their unexpected luck. The unfortunate victim has no clue whereby he might hope to cause their arrest.

The Grave of Ex-President Harrison.

Some weeks ago, at an impromptu meeting of some of our leading citizens, the subject of adorning the grave of ex-President William Henry Harrison, at North Bend, and of making it, with the proper permission, a State Mausoleum, was mentioned, and they appointed the 17th inst. to hold a conference of citizens to discuss the subject.

Accordingly, at the Mayor's office yesterday morning there was gathered quite a large number of our most respectable citizens for the purpose of taking action in the matter. Governor Hayes was called to the chair, and Judge Stanley Matthews was appointed Secretary. It was the unanimous opinion that prompt action ought to be taken to build some sort of an appropriate monument over the remains of him who saved the Great West from the hands of the ruthless savage.

His Honor, Mayor Wilstach, felt that the great metropolis of the West—Cincinnati—that had been the home of the great warrior and statesman, for so long a time, should be the first to move in the matter, while others from a distance thought that his name and fame belonged not to Cincinnati alone, but to the whole West.

At the suggestion of the Hon. John F. Torrence, State Senator from this county, it was determined to have Governor Hayes bring the matter before the people of the State in his next message to the Legislature. We cannot too highly commend the movement inaugurated to rescue the memory of the Hero of Tippecanoe from the unjust oblivion into which it has fallen during the past few years.

After some discussion of the subject, the meeting adjourned.—*Cincinnati Inquirer, Saturday.*

The New Austrian Minister.

The following letter appears in the New York *Tribune* of this morning:—

To the Editor of the *Tribune*.—SIR:—In the *Tribune* of to-day, you do great injustice to one of our most worthy citizens, the Hon. Henry M. Watts in styling him a bitter Democrat. I have known Mr. Watts for many years, and can say from personal knowledge that he has at all times, and under all circumstances, been one of our most reliable Republicans, not merely when success crowned our efforts, but in the dark days of 1862, when it seemed as if our flag was about to succumb through traitors to our midst. He has always manifested the most lively interest in the Republican cause, and never fails to vote, even at our primary elections. It is but a few weeks since he acted as Vice-President at a Republican meeting in the Twenty-sixth Ward, where he resides, and he has been an active member of the Union League of this city ever since its organization, and is a daily visitor there. The surprise to most of our citizens was that so good a Republican should be appointed to Austria. Hoping you will correct the error of your statement, in justice to Mr. Watts, even if he should not be confirmed, I remain truly yours, etc.,

SAMUEL BELL.

Philadelphia, July 21, 1868.

—A French steel pen manufacturing company has adopted as a trade mark the representation of the crucifixion of Christ and the descent of the Holy Spirit, each pen being stamped with these devices.

POLITICAL.

—The Recruiting Sergeant of the Democracy—the Hon. James R. Doolittle.

—Frank Blair threatens to stump Ohio and Indiana. He might do better in Kentucky.

—We can hardly credit the report that the Democrats are to hold a grand ratification meeting at Andersonville, Ga.

—Seymour, it seems, is hunting up certificates of loyalty, during the war! Where's the razor strop man?

—Horatio Seymour originally had a middle name, Nelson, which he dropped. Good chance for a few articles in the *World*.

—The Hon. John A. Bingham, who has been making effective speeches in Maine, predicts that the State will give Grant and Colfax 20,000 majority.

—Doolittle says that Seymour fought the battle of Gettysburg. The Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial* says this is a mistake—he only aided the Rebels to fight it.

—An artist advertises portraits of Mr. Blair "in fifteen different positions." After the election he can give sixteen—one of them "face down."

—Mr. S. S. Cox says of Horatio Seymour:—"The more you rub him the brighter he shines." The same may be said of a brass candlestick and Blair's nose.

—Country papers say that the Hon. H. G. Stebbins, formerly M. C. from New York, and Judge Pierrepont, one of the Sachems of Tammany, will soon declare for Grant.

—The Zanesville (Ohio) *Germania*, the only German paper published there, and which has hitherto been Democratic, in last week's issue repudiates Seymour and Blair.

—The Honorable James Hughes, of Indiana, one of the most eloquent of the Democratic orators now practicing law in Washington, will return to his State as soon as Congress adjourns, and take the stump for Grant and Colfax.

—A distinguished savant, alluding to Governor Seymour's bird-lore, Pomfret, N. Y. remarked that he was a former resident of Pompeii, and had been recently exhumed by a party of American antiquarians.

—In Virginia the Democrats have one Lafayette Washington, a negro and Virginian, stumping the State against the new Constitution. He is regarded with great favor by the Democracy, and is fully recognized as a "man and a brother."

—"The war is over," said a Seymourite the other day to a one-armed soldier who was turning a hand-organ in Union Park. "It may be over to *you*," said the brave boy in blue, lifting up his stump, "but it isn't over by a good deal, to *me*." The "friend" of Seymour vamosed.

—The Tennessee rebels, emboldened by the action of the late Democratic Convention and the letter of Frank Blair, are seriously contemplating the overthrow of the present Tennessee State Government. The Ku Klux Klan mean trouble, and are well organized. They warn the negroes that they will not be hurt if they abstain from politics, but the white Republicans are to be murdered without mercy. The meeting of the Legislature, called for the 27th inst., will not be a moment too soon.

—An immense Republican mass meeting was held in Des Moines, Iowa, on the night of the 18th. The East Des Moines and West Des Moines Grant Clubs were out in strong force, each headed by a brass band. When they united the procession was full a mile long, and with their 500 torches and flags, made a very imposing appearance. After marching through the principal streets, the crowd assembled in Court House Square to listen to the speeches of T. D. Ingersoll, of Muscatine, and General L. A. Grant.

—The editor of the Marquette (Wis.) *Express* attended the Democratic National Convention, and makes the following obituary reflections:—"I am reminded of the days and action of the Apostles, when they were willing to do anything and suffer anything for the cause they desired to establish for the good of mankind. Instead of a political there is a genuine Christian spirit in this Convention, and if God is pleased with a triumph of the right, He will bless the labors of the Convention, and crown it with success." In confirmation of this, an indignant Democratic editor of the Pendleton stripe says:—"Over $100,000 were paid out to buy delegates." He further says that "Belmont and the bondholders' pimps provided palaces of prostitution, where wine and women were free to those who were for sale."

Forthcoming State Elections.

The following State elections are yet to occur this year:—

August 3	Kentucky.
August 15	Tennessee.
September 1	Vermont.
September 5	California.
September 14	Maine.
October 6	Nebraska.
October 13	Pennsylvania.
October 13	Ohio.
October 13	Indiana.
October 13	Iowa.
October 22	West Virginia.
November 3	New York.
November 3	New Jersey.
November 3	Delaware.
November 3	Maryland.
November 3	Illinois.
November 3	Michigan.
November 3	Wisconsin.
November 3	Minnesota.
November 3	Missouri.
November 3	Kansas.
November 3	Nevada.
November 3	Massachusetts.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CLOTHING FOR HOT WEATHER.—Every variety suited to the season for Men, Youths, Boys, and Children, new, fresh and fashionable, replenished daily and selling rapidly at prices guaranteed in all cases lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled, and money refunded.

Half way between Penn and Sixth streets } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 609 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE FUNDING BILL.—While statesmen are occupied and perplexed in deciding how to "fund" the various debts of the country, now in different forms and bearing different rates of interest, we would make a suggestion as regards "funding" on both a practicable and profitable plan to the holder of the article. Let every man in the possession of ill-fitting or unfashionable clothing get it all together and take it to some poor family of his acquaintance where there are a number of boys, to have it cut up, and let him take the proceeds, which will be in the shape of a good humor with himself, together with a little additional money, and buy one of those low-priced summer suits at Charles Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental. This will be "funding" to some profit.

JEWELRY.—MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

FINE CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES for Gentlemen, Bartlett, No. 33 South Sixth street, above Chesnut.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

NEWSPAPERS, Periodicals, Fashion Plates, and Magazines—both English and American—may be had as soon as published of John Thorwith, the great news agent. His enterprise and energy have secured for him an extensive patronage, which he continues to satisfy by furnishing the New York papers several hours earlier than they can be obtained by the regular mails and by selling the periodicals and magazines at the lowest possible prices. Those desiring the latest intelligence should visit Thorwith's News Emporium, at No. 107 S. Third street.

LOTS OF ALPACA SACKS,
Lots of Linen Sacks,
Lots of the Chocolate Linen Sacks,
Lots of the Chocolate Dusters,
Lots of Duck Sacks,
Lots of White Vests,
Lots of Linen Pants and Vests,
All fresh and very nice,
At Alpacas from $3½ to $6.
At Linens from $1 to $4, etc. etc.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Oak Hall,
S. E. Corner of Sixth and Market streets,
At *A good lot of Clergymen's Long Sacks.*

MARRIED.

BITTERLICH—DAGE.—On the 8th of July by Rev. Father Grunhoer, Mr. HERMAN R. BITTERLICH to Miss SOPHIA M. DAGE, both of this city.

HOLMES—ROBINSON.—On the evening of the 21st instant, by the Rev. Daniel March, D. D., Mr. GEORGE W. HOLMES to Miss MARIA LOUISA ROBINSON.

DIED.

CAMPBELL.—On the 22d instant, JAMES CAMPBELL in the 47th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Lafayette Lodge, No. 71, A. Y. M.; also the members of Purity Lodge, No. 325 I. O. of O. F.; also the members of Abou ben Adhem Association, I. O. of O. F.; also the members of South Penn Hose Company, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1333 N. Tenth street, on Sunday afternoon, the 26th instant, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

HAMILTON.—On the 21st instant, after a long and lingering illness, JANE, wife of William Hamilton, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1826 Germantown avenue, above Berks street, Twenty-third Ward, Philadelphia, on Saturday morning, the 25th instant, at 10 o'clock.

HENSZEY.—On the evening of the 21st instant, MARY, eldest daughter of Catharine and the late Thomas Henszey.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 729 S. Fourth street, on Saturday, the 25th instant, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

HEYL.—This morning, JANE, infant daughter of John B. and Jane C. Heyl.

HUTCHINSON.—Suddenly, on the 21st instant, JOHN HUTCHINSON, Engineer (Camden and Atlantic Railroad), aged 37 years.

Funeral at 3 o'clock on Friday morning. Friends are respectfully invited. (New York papers please copy.)

PEARSON.—On the 21st instant, DAVIS PEARSON, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, York road above Nicetown, on Friday morning, the 24th instant, at 10 o'clock. Carriages will be in readiness at 9 o'clock, at the office of William H. Moore, undertaker, No. 505 Arch street, to convey the friends to the house.

SHARPLESS.—On Thursday, the 23d instant, ALBERT NEWBOLD, infant son of Isaac and Rebecca H. Sharpless.

Interment from No. 2013 Spring Garden street, on Saturday, July 25, at 3 o'clock P. M.

SHOEMAKER.—On the 22d instant, FELICIA INDEPENDENCE, daughter of John and Martha E. Shoemaker, aged 1 year and 18 days. Disease, typhoid pneumonia.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 2419 Germantown avenue, above York street, on Saturday afternoon, the 25th instant, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

ROTHERMEL, JAMES A.—The remains of the late Lieutenant James A. Rothermel, having been forwarded from Fort Boise, Idaho Territory, the funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 1818 Wallace street, on Saturday afternoon, July 25, at 4 o'clock.

OBITUARY.

At a Meeting of the officers at Fort Boise, Idaho Territory, February 19, 1868, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:—

WHEREAS It has pleased Almighty God to take from our midst, while in the performance of his duties our much respected and beloved brother in arms, Lieutenant JAMES A. ROTHERMEL, Co. "D," 8th U. S. Cavalry; and whereas, it is both consonant with our feelings and due to the memory of the deceased, that as a body we should give expression to our sorrow for his untimely end and testify to our appreciation of one so endeared to us; therefore

Resolved, That Lieutenant James A. Rothermel, during the time he has been associated with us, has proved himself an efficient and active officer. In the expedition to the Big Bend for the purpose of bringing in Indians he was eminently successful in executing the orders of superior headquarters, and his last duties on the Malheur river, Oregon, where he unfortunately lost his life by the accidental discharge of his rifle. That to his death the service has lost a worthy and most promising member, and his regiment one of its most valuable young officers.

2d. Resolved, That in the loss of Lieutenant James A. Rothermel we mourn a warm-hearted young gentleman and friend, who by his kindly manners and genial nature had won our esteem and affection.

"None knew him but to love him,
None named him but to praise."

3d. Resolved, That our heartfelt sympathy is extended to the parents of the deceased who have lost a kind and dutiful son, and to those who by this sad accident have lost a affectionate and loving brother.

4th. Resolved, That in respect to the memory of our brother we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

5th. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased and that the same be published in the Army and Navy Journal, New York "Evening Post," Philadelphia "Press," New York "Herald," San Francisco Idaho, and Portland papers, and Hartford "Weekly Post."

JAMES B. SINCLAIR, Brt. Col. U. S. A.
and Commanding Post, President.
CHARLES BIRD, 1st Lieut. 23d Inf.,
Secretary and Post Adjutant. 1t

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Philadelphia.
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

This Institution has no superior in the United States 6 19

HOLLOWAY'S
CONCENTRATED ESSENCE
OF
JAMAICA GINGER.

A PURE ESSENCE OF THE TRUE JAMAICA GINGER.

Free from Cayenne Pepper or any other admixture, possessing

All the Carminative and diffusively stimulating properties

Which are so potent in the Jamaica Ginger alone, and which are so efficacious in all cases of Chills from Exposure to Cold or Dampness, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, etc.

OBSERVE—A half teaspoonful of Holloway's Ginger is stronger and more effective than a full teaspoonful of any other in the market.

PREPARED BY
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
No. 602 ARCH STREET,
7 8 PHILADELPHIA.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT,
PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,
FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
6 24tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 23 S. NINTH Street
First door above Chesnut street. 4 9

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHEAP. 417 CHESTNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 3m

STUBBS' XX
FCB
Will cure the DYSPEPSIA,
PURIFY THE BLOOD,
RENOVATE THE SYSTEM.
Principal Depot, No. 2414 FRANKFORD ROAD.
For sale at all the Drug Stores in the city. 7 15 1m

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators also, Cranmill's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 9 6m

SUMMER RESORTS.

BROWN'S MILLS BOARDING HOUSE—Originally kept by the BROWN FAMILY, is now open for the reception of permanent and transient BOARDERS.

The beautiful lake, the boats thereon, the fishing, the bathing, the delightful medicated Mineral Springs, the renovating pine breeze, the promenading in the splendid groves of lofty pines, all contribute to make the place healthful for invalids and delightful for those seeking comfort and pleasure.

Passengers take the 4 o'clock boat, foot of Market street wharf, to Camden, thence by cars by the way of Moorestown, Mount Holly, Pemberton to Wrightstown, where stages will be in readiness to convey passengers to Brown's Mills.

THOMAS SCATTERGOOD,
Proprietor of Boarding House.
JOHN HORNER,
7 23 w 4w Proprietor of Stages.

HYGEIA HOUSE.
COLLINS' BEACH, DELAWARE,
Is now open for the reception of guests. This favorite place of resort is beautifully situated at a point on the Delaware Bay, a few miles from the Capes. It has a beautiful lawn in front, well shaded, good salt water bathing, sailing, etc. Take steamer Perry Arch street wharf.
7 10 1m FRANK COLLINS, Proprietor.
Post Office address, Deaky neville, Del.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

This favorite SUMMER RESORT, situated on the CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, State of New York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been recently enlarged, will be open from JUNE 10 to OCTOBER 1.

Terms, $4·50 per day, or $28·00 per week.

Stages connect at Catskill with all of the Hudson River Railroad trains, and the day boats from New York or Albany.

Also with the steamboats Thomas Powell and New Champion, leaving Pier 35, foot of FRANKLIN Street, New York, daily, at 5 P. M. Saturdays at P. M. [6 9 2m] CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY,
Will receive guests June 23.
Terms $4·00 per day—$25·00 per week.
Please address, J. F. CAKE,
6 9 tuths2m CAPE ISLAND.

SEA-BATHING.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY.
A few choice rooms fronting the Ocean can be had if applied for immediately.
R. R. THOMPSON,
PROPRIETOR.
Music by Carl Sentz's Band. 7 22 6t

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Is now open for the reception of Guests.
Music under the direction of Simon Hassler.
Persons wishing to engage rooms can do so by applying to
BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,
ATLANTIC CITY or
6 2 3m] No. 827 RICHMOND Street.

THE NEPTUNE HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
Has been enlarged, repainted, refurnished with new furniture and spring beds, and is now open for the reception of visitors. It is within FIFTY YARDS of the beach. JOHN SMICK, Proprietor.
ROBERT L. FURY 7 13 1m

THE TREMONT HOUSE, CAPE MAY, IS now open for the season.
Terms—$2 50 per day, or $15 per week.
HUMPHREY HUGHES,
6 23 1m Proprietor.

GROCERIES, ETC.

SALMON.

THE FIRST NEW ST. JOHN'S
SMOKED SALMON
Offered For Sale this Season.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
GROCERS,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,
6 16 tuths PHILADELPHIA.

40 CENTS.—THE BEST ROASTED COFFEE ever sold in Philadelphia, at WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

30 CENTS.—GOOD STRONG ROASTED COFFEE at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

55 CENTS.—JAVA COFFEE, IN LARGE Government sacks at WILSON'S.

ENGLISH CHICKORY, FOR MAKING Coffee rich and strong. For sale at WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

80 CENTS PER POUND.—GOOD STRONG BLACK TEA, at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

ORANGE PEKOE AND ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEAS, at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

SIFTINGS FROM THE BEST TEAS IN THE CITY, for sale to-day at WILSON'S. 6 13 thstu3m

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE limited partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of EMIL SCHALK, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
EMIL SCHALK.
Philada., July 1 A. D. 1868. CHARLES LENNIG. 1tuths

PARASOLS.

PARASOLS AT $1, $1·25; LINED, $1·50, $2; Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1, $1 25, and upwards. At DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. [7 1 2m

SOAP.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world. Has all the strength of the old rosin soap with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid soap. SOLD BY THE ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, NO. 43 NORTH FRONT ST., PHILADELPHIA. [6 29 3m4p

FINANCIAL.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
BANKERS PHILA. & N. YORK
BUY COUPONS OF
GOVERNMENT BONDS
AT SAME PRICE AS GOLD.
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE POPULAR LOANS
Central and Union Pacific Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
COUPONS OF THESE BONDS CASHED AT OUR OFFICE.
Dealers in all Government Securities.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
No. 16 South THIRD Street,
7 10 PHILADELPHIA.

COUPONS
OF THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF
The Union Pacific Railroad Co.,
AND
Central Pacific Railroad Co.,
Paid at the Banking House of
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street,
6 1tf PHILADELPHIA.
Who have the Pacific Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
New Descriptive Pamphlets, with Map, furnished without charge, on application.

LEHIGH VALLEY
RAILROAD COMPANY'S
MORTGAGE BONDS, DUE IN 1898.
$5,000,000,
With Interest at Six Per Cent., Payable on the First Day of June and December of each year,
FREE FROM STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.

These Bonds are secured by mortgage on the following Railroads belonging to this Company, namely, the main line from Philipsburg, New Jersey, through Mauch Chunk to Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, 191 miles; the Beaver Meadow branch, 17¼ miles, and the Lehigh and Mahanoy branch, 42½ miles, making a total of 161 miles of road, including 73 miles double track, equal, with sidings, to 309 miles of single track, together with all lands, bridges, work-shops, machinery, depots, engine houses, and buildings thereunto belonging, and all rolling stock, tools, implements, and materials belonging to this Company, in use on the said Railroads.

This mortgage is a first lien on all of the above Roads, except 46 miles, from Easton to Mauch Chunk, on which it is preceded by a mortgage for $1,500,000 due in 1873, the Bonds of which are exchanging, as fast as presented, for the present issues; those not presented until maturity are to be paid out of the present loan, making it a first mortgage on the above-mentioned property.

$1,000,000 OF THESE BONDS,
Either Coupon or Registered,
Are offered at ninety-five per centum, with interest from the day of sale, free from State and United States' taxes.

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer,
Office of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company,
7 1 1m No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 7 3 3m

CLENDINNING & DAVIS,
NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Stock and Gold Brokers,
QUOTATIONS OF NEW YORK STOCKS
ALWAYS ON HAND. 6 3 3m
E. CLENDINNING, JR. JOHN H. DAVIS

FINANCIAL.

DE HAVEN & BRO.
POPULAR LOANS.
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 102,
And Accrued Interest.
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 103,
And Accrued Interest.
Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
Full Reports, Maps, Etc., furnished upon application.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
6 25 PHILADELPHIA.

SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS
Of the Pennsylvania and New York Canal and Railroad Company, Guaranteed, Principal and Interest, by the
Lehigh Valley Railroad Company,
For Sale at 95, and Interest from June 1.
C. & H. BORIE,
No. 8 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
BOWEN & FOX,
6 25 1mrp No. 132 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

CITY OF PITTSBURG WATER WORK
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
FOR SALE BY
WHELEN BROTHERS,
No. 105 South THIRD Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

DIAMONDS,
EMERALDS,
RUBIES,
SAPPHIRES,
PEARLS,
BAILEY & Co.,
CHESNUT STREET,
819.
1 2 tuths6

SPECIAL NOTICE.

UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1, 1868,
We Shall Close Daily at 5 P. M.
Saturdays 3 P. M.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
Jewelers and Silversmiths,
No. 712 CHESNUT Street,
2 6 tuthrp PHILADELPHIA.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT.
Manufacturers of WATCH CASES, and Dealers in American and Imported
WATCHES,
No. 12 South SIXTH Street.
8 6 fmpstuths *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

PERSONAL.

BOUNTIES, PENSIONS,
PRIZE MONEY,
and all claims against the National and State Governments promptly collected. Call on or address
GEORGE W. FORD,
No. 241 DOCK Street,
6stuth 2tt One door below Third.

REFRIGERATORS.

REFRIGERATORS
AT SEVEN DOLLARS AND UPWARDS.
WATER COOLERS, CLOTHES-WRINGERS AND WASHERS, and a general variety of HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
B. A. WILDMAN & BRO.,
2 8 tuths5o Depot, No. 1011 SPRING GARDEN St.

PATENTED—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 6 inches, at Motto, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 39 S. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 7 20 3m

THE AUGUST MAGAZINES.

Harper's Monthly,

always a welcome visitor, is fully up to its usual standard of excellence. The illustrated articles of the current number are "To and upon the Amoor River," a continuation of Mr. E. G. Squiers' "Among the Andes of Peru and Bolivia," and "John Ball in Abyssinia."

In the following paragraphs are given some facts concerning the natives of the Amoor region:—

The Gilyaks will not permit fire to be carried out of their houses—not even in a pipe or cigar—through fear that it will bring them ill luck. I learned this fact on being requested to extinguish my cigar before entering one of their dwellings.

They once had a practice of killing occasional guests when asleep in their houses. They believed that by so doing they caused his spirit to remain with and protect them, and the more amiable the stranger the greater the chance of his being slaughtered.

Their religion is pagan, with a few characteristics borrowed from the Buddhist lama. They have a superstitious regard for the bear, tiger, eagle, and cat. They never fight the tiger, and when a native happens to be killed by that animal they bury his remains without ceremony, and believe that his death has avenged some crime. They catch the bear alive if possible, build him a cage in a conspicuous place, and fatten him upon fish. On some gala occasion Bruin plays a conspicuous part, by being led or dragged in procession, and then killed and eaten. His flesh is supposed to make the eaters courageous.

The native houses are of small logs or poles, having the interstices caulked, and the outside generally though not always, plastered with mud. Inside they are the reverse of neat, being pretty densely occupied by human beings and dogs, and stored with a variety of articles of household use. Storehouses are set upon poles like an American corn-barn, to keep away dogs and vermin and preserve the fish from moisture. On a platform or porch in front of the house canoes, nets, and other implements of fishing are generally piled. Dogs are tied under the building or run about at will. On my first visit to a village I was somewhat annoyed at the conduct of the canines. They barked and howled at me in no indication of good-will, and several of them manifested a desire to bite me. The Gilyaks made a show of soothing the brutes; but I really believe they would have shed no tears if a little dog dentistry had been practised upon my legs.

Salmon-skin clothing is in general use among these natives. The skins are pounded to remove the scales and to make them flexible, garments of this material are waterproof as India rubber, and when new and covered with ornaments of beadwork and embroidery are quite handsome.

"How Fort McAllister was Taken" is the title of an article by Colonel Nichols. It seems that weeks before the capture of this important fort, General Sherman had got hold of the following letter:—

"Dear Mother: Here I am in a big fort way off on the Ogeechee river. It is called Fort McAllister, which is the name of a plantation hereabouts. It is a big fort, with forty or forty-two guns, which we fire at the Yankee vessels whenever they come up the river. They have tried it on with iron-clads, and all that, but we always beat them off, and are perfectly safe behind our tall bomb-proofs. You can't imagine how crooked this river is—a snake wriggling is a straight line compared to it. I send you a little drawing which I have made of the bend in the river and the position of the fort. A strong place it is, and the Yanks never can take it so long as they knock at the front door. * * * We don't have much to eat, and it's right lonely here."

The writer then says:—

The soldier gave this bit of paper to his captain, and so it came on through General Howard to General Sherman; and as he carefully examined it I remember hearing some one say: —'Fort McAllister! I never heard of such a place before. It must be one of the Rebel line of sea defenses." None of us then imagined that the name was to go down to history with those of Arcola, Malakoff, and Dancison.

As Colonel Howard and I rode along into a forest of oak and cypress we encountered the head of a column of troops who, with well-filled haversacks, were marching along with that steady gait which was the certain sign of an expedition which meant work.

"What movement of troops is this?" I asked.

"It is Hazen's division. They are to cross the bridge to-night with the purpose of taking a fort which is down the river," replied Colonel Howard. "Ah, there he comes! Good evening, General."

"Good evening, gentlemen," was the response of the man who passed us, carrying in his pocket the slip of brown paper which many months ago the rebel soldier had sent to his mother way up there in Georgia, little dreaming that the enemy would ever come that way, and that he thus distantly was to be the worst public enemy to his own cause.

A little less than twenty-four hours from that time, with but a few moments for rest and food, and Hazen with his brave soldiers arrived opposite to Fort McAllister. He did not wait to dig ditches nor build earthworks. He sent to the Rebel commander no demand for surrender, nor challenge for battle, except such as glittered from the points of his double line of bayonets as they moved slowly, recklessly, and steadily out of the woods across the naked space into a storm of shot and shell. Steadily and unbroken, except when the dead and wounded fell, they marched on. There was a grim determination, a terrible earnestness in that oncoming line of blue and steel. They halted not at tangled abattis; they did not need the torpedoes exploding under their feet, but plunged into the deep ditch, tore away the tough palisades, mounted to the parapet, and there, then, and within the fort, fought hand to hand with its gallant defenders; and when the smoke, painfully lifting itself into the heavy air of evening revealed the flag of our Union planted there, we, anxious and impatient lookers-on, knew that victory was inscribed all over its beautiful folds.

"A Visit to the French Corps Legislatif" is the title of an article which sketches the principal statesmen of France in very entertaining style. We select the following paragraph concerning Thiers, Berryer, and Rouher:—

If we continue looking around the hall while he is addressing the Assembly, our eyes fall, in the first place, on a corpulent little man in a coffee-brown coat, occupying one of the front seats of the left centre, and evidently dissenting from all the conclusions which Ollivier arrives at. His dense grey hair, which he combs forward, protrudes beyond his high forehead and expansive temples, like a number of arrow-heads; his round, beardless face bears the traces of long years of intellectual toils; but notwithstanding its grave expression, there is something exceedingly good-natured and even jolly about it, and a pair of keen grey eyes are flashing under his spectacles. Look closely at him, for he is one of the most illustrious men of the age—Adolphe Thiers, Louis Philippe's Minister, the historian of the Revolution, the Consulate, and the Empire—once a poor, friendless journalist, and now one of the wealthiest and most celebrated statesmen, authors, and orators of France.

It is but natural that, after seeing Thiers, you desire to take a look at his old rival, but now fast friend, Berryer, the "brains" of the Legitimist party, and idol of all the old Countesses and Duchesses waiting in the Faubourg St. Germain for the restoration of the "good old times," and for the accession of the Comte de Chambord to the French throne. In order to find him you must direct your eyes to the benches of the Right Centre; for, in order to indicate that he serves with his friends of the Left only so far as opposition to the Imperial Government is concerned, but digers with them on nearly all other points, he has taken a seat apart from them. There he sits at his desk, an old gentleman of decidedly aristocratic appearance, slightly stooping, but with a very fine expressive face, crowned with a wreath of silver hair, and fringed with small whiskers of the same color. Whenever he takes the floor he charms his audience, despite his seventy-seven years, by his full, sonorous and flexible voice; and equally charming is his calm, lofty style, his chaste, terse diction, and the wonderful lucidity with which he handles the most difficult and complicated questions. At times, however, his somewhat theatrical action and the studied inflection of his voice detract considerably from the impressive power of his speeches, and even his admirers admit *qu'il pose un peu.* A fact not generally known is that M. Berryer is of German descent, and that his ancestors, a German family, named Mitteiberger, settled in Lorraine in the middle of the eighteenth century, and assumed there, after a while, the French name 'Berryer.'

It is now half-past five, and M. Thiers leaves amidst the most enthusiastic acclamations of the majority of the tribune, which M. Rouher now ascends with a quick, firm step. As he composes himself to speak the noise in the hall dies away again, as if hushed by a magician's wand, and the members who left their seats in order to congratulate M. Thiers return thither in hot haste. M. Rouher is acknowledged to be the best speaker, or, as he is called also, the first tenor of the Chamber. He commences his speech in a very quiet and subdued manner, and it is observable that he takes pains to curb his fiery temper; but it is not long in bursting through all restraints, and the heavy form becomes now wonderfully animated. His fine voice rolls sonorously through the hall; he speaks in the most impassioned manner, and with such rapidity that the phonographers are barely able to keep pace with him; and yet his diction is so faultless that he rarely takes the trouble of revising the proof-sheets of his speeches. But, however impassioned his words may be, his action always remains sober and cool; only, when replying to personal attacks he often smites his broad chest, or strikes the tribune repeatedly with the palm of his hand. For the rest, he defends the imperial policy in the sweat of his face; for, scarcely has he spoken for fifteen minutes when his forehead and cheeks are covered with large drops of perspiration, and, without interrupting his speech, he draws his handkerchief from his pocket in order to wipe them off again and again. The Assembly hangs breathlessly on his lips; but, when he pauses every now and then for a moment or two, the majority bursts into tumultuous applause, and shouts of *'Très bien! très bien!'* re-sound from all quarters. Such is the power of his eloquence that when, after having spoken for about an hour, M. Rouher, bathed in perspiration, leaves the tribune, the very same consistent members who applauded M. Thiers' speech to the echo now throng around the Minister, in order to shake hands with him and assure him that they fully agree with him."

The Galaxy.

Among the most readable articles of the August number of the *Galaxy*, is one by Mr. Thomas W. Knox, on "A Journey through Mongolia," which contains much information of a novel character.

The article by Mr. George Wakeman, entitled "Literary Transfer Work," is a very good one. We make the following extract:—

I was once acquainted with a reporter who knew the courses of all the grooves in which everything under the sun was accustomed to run. He had been in the profession for years, and without ever troubling himself to hunt up details, he wrote accounts of everything from his own previously acquired knowledge of the manner in which, according to all precedent, these things would, without doubt, occur. He even knew just what kind of speeches and the men in the metropolis would make on certain occasions. He could tell you what jokes, what quotations, what flights of rhetoric would be got off at the New England and St. Patrick's dinners, and at the Burns Festival. He could tell you just what arguments and what figures of speech each man would indulge in at a political meeting. I should like to make two or three exceptions to that, but it might be deemed too personal. Of course, in writing for the press, he never committed himself too much to details. When he was set down for a meeting for some general, popular object, he would oftentimes sit down in the office and write up the whole thing, somewhat after the following model:—

"A large and intelligent audience assembled last evening at the George Washington Hall, to make arrangements for perfecting an organization for the purpose of etc., etc. After the usual preliminary business necessary to put the association in working order, the Hon. —— was introduced, and delivered an eloquent and forcible address. He congratulated the audience on the numbers and enthusiasm which had characterized this gathering. He considered it an omen of the success of the grand and beneficent cause in which they were engaged. That cause was founded in justice and right, and would prevail. It might be impeded for a time, but it would spring forth again, like Phœnix from its ashes, with new strength and beauty. Truth crushed to earth would surely rise again. The persons enlisted in this cause were energetic and determined. They knew their rights, and knowing, dared maintain. He proceeded at some length to expatiate upon the benefits to be derived from success in their efforts, and concluded by exhorting all present to put their shoulders to the wheel and aid the object for which they had assembled, by every means in their power.

The speech was listened to attentively, and was repeatedly interrupted by applause. The meeting broke up amid great enthusiasm.

No speaker ever came down to the office and complained of such a report of his speech. He saw that it was nicely worded and would do him credit, and that it was what he ought to have said, whether he did say it or not.

Suppose that somebody came to the office and told him that the Hon. —— had been tendered the nomination for the Assembly or for Congress, and had attended the meeting and accepted the nomination. He immediately sat down and wrote an account, including the honorable gentleman's speech, as follows:—

"The Hon. —— here entered the room, escorted by the committee which had been appointed to wait upon him and inform him of his nomination. He was greeted with the most overwhelming enthusiasm. When the applause had subsided he addressed the audience in a few brief and pertinent remarks.

He thanked the meeting for the very great honor they had conferred upon him by tendering him this nomination. He should consider it as an expression of their approval of his previous course and of their confidence in that honesty of purpose and earnest desire for the public good by which he had sought to merit their approbation in his previous career. He hoped still to be actuated by an unswerving fidelity to those principles which his party had so triumphantly vindicated in the past. If he should be successful in this contest he should spare no effort to do his whole duty to his constituents, and to serve with his best abilities the grand old party to which they all owed allegiance. [Loud cheering.] In conclusion he stated his profound conviction that they should emerge victoriously from this contest, and would go forward with renewed energy to the rescue of our common country from the hands of the miserable demagogues who now, for a brief period, held the helm of power.

"The meeting adjourned with rousing cheers for the speaker and for the republicratic party."

Invariably after reading this report of his speech the Hon. —— would ask my friend the reporter, whenever he saw him, to take a cigar.

How easy it was to write a nice item about a ball!

"Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather the votaries of Terpsichore assembled in full force at Independence Hall to enjoy the festivities of the forty-fourth anniversary of the Bullgine Guards. The music, which was furnished by Gideon's Band, was excellent, the arrangements of the Committee perfect, and everything passed off in the pleasantest manner. The company continued to trip the 'light fantastic toe' until the 'wee sma' hours ayant the twal,' and when our reporter left (this was a bold stroke of fancy) 'mirth and fun grew fast and furious,' and the enjoyment had reached its height."

This of course could have been extended to half a column by a description of the terrible condition of the weather, by some complimentary and historical remarks about the Bullgine Guards (for he knew all about them), and by a description of the scene in the ball-room, and of the dancing, the supper, and the music.

In an article entitled "Two Artists in Comedy," Mr. L. Clarke Davis thus describes the first success of Miss Maggie Mitchell:—

In 1860 there was a gentleman in St. Louis named Aug. Waldauer, leading the orchestra at the theatre, and chief promoter and conductor of all the musical festivals in that Germanic city. He had been liberally educated in one of the best of the German universities, and his mind was deeply imbued with the spirit of the drama and the music of his native country. He sat on his perch in the orchestra night after night, watching the vivacious little actress, fancying there was more in her than she knew; that she was capable of better things than she had thus far shown. He said nothing to her or to any one about his fancy, but went home one night resolving to make the little lady's fortune, and to write her name among the real stars in the dramatic sky. He worked very hard and earnestly at his self-appointed task, and was kept pretty busy between his morning and evening duties at the theatre and his musical societies.

When she appeared in St. Louis in the May of 1861, his work was done. He asked permission to read a new play to her. It was read and approved. It was called *Fanchon, the Cricket*, and was a translation from a German play, which, in turn, was a dramatization from George Sands' famous idyl of the loves and trials of rustic lovers.

During that same engagement the play was put in rehearsal and produced, the author anticipating his own and the artist's future success from his stool in the orchestra. But, on the very night of its production, Camp Jackson was taken by Lyon, and there was some ugly fighting going on in the streets of St. Louis. Two German regiments, finding themselves sorely pressed, turned and fired upon their tormentors, and there was weeping that night, and for many nights after, over dead and mangled sons and fathers. The fictitious grief of "Fanchon" had to yield in interest to the real sorrows rife in those Missouri homes. The realities of life had suddenly become too serious to permit public attention to be devoted to the stage. Star and manager struggled bravely on, acting to empty houses for a few nights more, and then succumbed to the universal neglect, and the theatre closed.

Nevertheless, the play was a good one, and so thought author, star, and manager. When the theatre closed, the author became a soldier, and won a captain's commission under Fremont; the manager paced the stage of his dark old shell of a house, grimly surveying the tawdry scenery, the draped chandeliers and upholstery, and sighed for the "piping times of peace;" and Maggie Mitchell, left once more to struggle with fortune, wandered away through the West again, carrying the manuscript of *Fanchon* with her, and to not too fastidious audiences played the new part, thereby slowly growing to greatness.

On the 9th of June, 1862, Maggie Mitchell was in New York, lessee of Laura Keene's little theatre on Broadway, which she had especially engaged for the production of her new play. Evidently it was not held in much estimation yet, for in the issue of that morning the *Tribune* went out of its way to fling a sneer at it. But the next morning the *Tribune* told a different story; for the play had been produced, and the young actress had startled the critics by the almost miraculous power she displayed in the character of *Fanchon*—a power before undeveloped, unsuspected by either herself or any other person, excepting Aug. Waldauer, musician and soldier.

When Maggie Mitchell walked off the stage of Laura Keene's little theatre that beautiful summer's night, she knew she was famous and that her fortune was secure.

In the same article is given the following sketch of Miss Mary Gannon:—

Her nature was as wide as the air, beautiful, generous and strong; full of those delicate sensibilities which permitted her to dissolve in tenderness, to be gentle, grave or boydenish, to fly from the maddest burlesque to profoundest depths of passion. She wrapped her soul in "measure less content," was witty, strong, weak, stupid, or passionate, grave or tender, all in a moment. She could express, as no other actress could, all shades and moods of passion; she could do so because they were in her heart, and were as real and tangible to her as the revolving years that made up her sum of life. She had learned all degrees of feeling in her husband's and her children's love—she had felt all sorrows and the extent of mortal suffering in their early death, in her prolonged and beautiful widowhood—she had known the stings of poverty, and had only learned pity and charity from them; the charms and graces of society were her daily companions, teaching her those refinements which adorned her life and made more potent her art. There was nothing weird or startling in her acting; she did not lift the soul higher than nature, but gave the true and perfect type of all that was pure and womanly. She spoke only in the true language of nature and passion, and as her most brilliant triumphs were achieved without effort the applause attendant upon them was never tumultuous. It began in a low murmur of laughter, or followed the utter silence of tears. She touched no vulgar springs to elicit the loud shout or evoke the whirlwind of commendation. To the last she was sublimely unconscious of the 'golden rigol that bound her brows withal;' from first to last, a wondrous simplicity possessed and ennobled her life. One who knew her well has laid this passing tribute on her new-made grave. "Her whole private life was passed in doing good to others, and her whole public life in contributing to the amusement of everybody."

Mr. Lester Wallack, a great artist himself, and whose dramatic career was cotemporary with Miss Gannon's, in writing of his friend, says of her:—

"I shall not in my time look upon her like again.' She has left a void that cannot be completely filled. Her appearance on the stage was always (aside from the hearty applause which greeted her) marked by a low murmur of delight among her audience, as if they were congratulating one another on the certainty of a bright and pleasant evening.

"It is my opinion, as it was that of my father and other experienced artists, that she was by far the most accomplished actress in America. Her acting in the higher walks of comedy was marked by a perfection of finish and ease that no other lady artist could approach.

"In private life she possessed the rare faculty of compelling the regard and affection of all about her; she was generous and charitable to a fault."

Mr. Wallack further says:—"I think Miss Gannon's best performances were 'Sophia,' in *The Road to Ruin;* 'Hester,' in *To Marry or Not To Marry;* 'Miss Hardcastle,' in *She Stoops to Conquer;* 'Gertrude,' in the *Little Treasure;* and 'Flora,' in *The Wonder.* These were her best impersonations, I think; but where all was so exquisite, it is difficult to indicate particular parts. She excelled in all."

That is the tribute of one great artist of the drama to another.

From an article entitled "Three Weeks at Kissingen," by Abner W. Colgate, we extract the following:—

I had abundant opportunity, during the long days that I spent under the trees at Kissingen, to draw comparisons between German and American watering-places, very much, it must be confessed, at the expense of the latter. Our countrymen know how to systematize labor, but they cannot systematize pleasure as it is done on the continent. At none of our summer resorts is there any arrangement to bring all the guests periodically together. There is simply an agglommeration of hotels, each of which has its own piazza and parlor, its own music, and keeps its own hours, and each landlord is as anxious to cripple his rivals as to swell his own receipts. In a word, there is no social centre, no Kursaïen, where the attractions of well-kept grounds, cool arcades, and plenty of seats under the trees, as well as music at stated hours, keep people out in the open air, and keep them together. At a German spring, everybody is sure to see everybody else at least twice a day on the promenade, and as you are out of doors almost from morning till night, you do not care, and scarcely know, whether your friends are at the same hotel with yourself or not. In fact, the hotels are little more than dormitories, and even at dinner-time you are quite as likely to go to another *table d' hote* as to your own.

The healthful custom of breakfasting out of doors is too little known in American watering-places. I shall not soon forget the shady little garden back of the Hotel de Russie, where, every fine morning, we lingered over our bread and coffee—ambrosia and nectar it seemed, after our two hours' walk and the appetizing Rakozzy.

It was a long time after leaving Kissingen before I could eat anything but bread and coffee for breakfast, or reconcile myself to going indoors for it. What a contrast to the way we begin the day at Saratoga—the great noisy dining-room, the greasy dishes, and the eyes that shone so brightly at the protracted dance of the previous night looking so sullen and sleepy across the table.

The *regime* at Kissingen has doubtless been carefully studied by the authorities. They seem to have hit upon the precise proportion between food, exercise, and sleep, society, solitude, and amusement that make up a healthful and enjoyable existence.

Order reigns supreme. There is a time and place for everything. Even my doctor had a particular tree under which he always stood during the morning promenade, that he might be readily found by any of his patients that required advice. The hotels all adapt their tables to the diet prescribed by the medical staff. Smokers (think of it! in tobacco-loving Germany) are confined to the three outer alleys of the Kurgarten. A *gendarme*, in his spinach-colored uniform, is now and then met with, but I never saw an occasion that required even a reprimand from one of them.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of SAMUEL R. ADAMS, of the city and county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition.

LEWIS WALN SMITH, Assignee,
No. 629 WALNUT Street.

To Creditors of said Bankrupt. 7 13 thst

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In Bankruptcy, at Philadelphia, June 20, 1868.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of CHARLES T. GRIER of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and state of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

To the Creditors of said Bankrupt.

E. R. WARRINER,
7 16 thst6 No. 26 N. SEVENTH St., Phila.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

In the matter of the Assigned Estate of HARVEY S. FODELL and ERASMUS KELLY, trading as FODELL & KELLY.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of BENJAMIN L. TEMPLE, Assignee of said FODELL & KELLY, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, July 28, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

7 17 thw5t6 WILLIAM D. BAKER, Auditor.

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FROM NEW YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

TRIPOLI, ALEPPO.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 68 Broadway.

2 28 f E. CUNARD.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 NORTH River—

NAPOLEON.....Lemarie
PEREIRE.....Ducheme
VILLE DE PARIS.....Surmont
ST. LAURENT.....Rosande

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine), TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin, $160 or $140; Second Cabin, $88.

TO PARIS,

including Railway Tickets, furnished on board,

First Cabin, $165 or $145; Second Cabin, $98.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
2 26 f No. 58 BROADWAY.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:—

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building.

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer), $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; in steerage, $35, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 WALL Street.

For steerage passage to [2 28 f

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 BROADWAY.

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF OGDENSBURG HARBOR, NEW YORK.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, August 10, 1868, for deepening by dredging the harbor of Ogdensburg, New York so as to give twelve feet of water at the lowest stage, in the following places, viz.:—

Section 1. On the outer bar across the channel into the upper harbor, northeasterly from the lighthouse, where about 13,000 cubic yards of hard sand is estimated to require removal.

Section 11. Between the bridge, the ferry wharf and the Rome Railroad depot, where, it is estimated, about 25,000 cubic yards of very hard "hardpan," with gravel and small boulders, must be taken out.

All the material (which will be measured in the scows) must be dumped at least half a mile below the outer bar, in deep water, at a point to be marked.

The work must be commenced as soon as possible, and no later than Sept. 15, 1868, continued as long as possible this season, and completed by the 30th of November, 1869.

Bidders must propose for each section separately, and separate contracts will be made for each.

Bids must be made upon printed blanks, which can be procured at this office (or similar written ones), which must be properly filled up and signed as indicated. All the information possessed at this office will be given to bidders, *but all wishing to contract are particularly requested to examine at Ogdensburg before sending in their bids.*

C. E. BLUNT,
Lieut.-Col. Engineers and Brevet-Col. U. S. A.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., July 14, 1868. 7 16 20t

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS TWINES, ETC.,

No. 22 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER 2 16 f

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.

The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1868:—

ELI K. PRICE, President.

Wm. H. Moore,	Wm. W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moore,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gilles Follett,	George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble,	R. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer—JOS. B. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lotholders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 418 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 7 23

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 108 South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments, for carrying the Mails.

CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, July 25
CITY OF NEW YORK (via Halifax) Tuesday, July 28
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, August 1
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, August 8
CITY OF WASHINGTON (via Halifax) Tuesday, Aug. 11
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday August 15
CITY OF BOSTON.....Saturday, August 22
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Monday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 NORTH River.

Rates of passage by the Mail Steamer SAILING EVERY SATURDAY:—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
" to London	105	" to London	32
" to Paris	110	" to Paris	35

Passage by the Monday steamers:—Cabin, $90, gold; Steerage, $35, currency. Rates of passage from New York to Halifax—Cabin, $30; Steerage, $10, in gold. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends. For further information, apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, New York.
Or, O'DONNELL & FAULK, Managers,
12 9 f No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Through Line to California via Panama Railroad.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Sailing from New York on the 5th and 20th of EVERY MONTH, or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday.

Passage lower than by any other line.

For information address

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
Pier No. 46 NORTH RIVER, New York,
Or THOMAS R. SEARLE,
No. 317 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. H. WEBB, President. CHAS. DANA, Vice-Pres
Office—54 EXCHANGE Place, New York. 3 2 9m

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to

TAF-COTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 26 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
Or to THOMAS R. SEARLE,
11 N. 2d WALNUT Street.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN, AND WASHINGTON, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 9 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street,

THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freights received at our usual low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York. 3 30

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.

THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES TH

NIGHT RAMBLES IN PARIS.

VI—The Halles, Cabarets, and Cremeries—Conclusion.

The Paris Municipality has a prudent habit of extinguishing a considerable number of the street gas-lights at certain specified hours; and thus it was that when we re-entered the city, after a sharp drive through Belleville and La Courtille, a little before 3 o'clock, the streets were equally dark and deserted, save that solitary market carts of one kind or another were travelling towards these gigantic Halles Centrales which open at the hour I have named.

By the light of the gas-lamps we discern in the vicinity hundreds of carts drawn up in tile. Piles of baskets of vegetables and sacks of potatoes encumber the pavement, over which rats are careering in scores; groups of sergents de ville are frequent, for the opening of the Halles is the Paris thief's opportunity, and the breakfast after which he is a hungering depends upon his use of it. Every place is occupied, on the hundreds of wooden benches running along the curb, with men on the lookout for a job, while in all the darker angles of the building men are lying on the stone pavement almost in heaps. You approach what appears to be a dark mound, and in the dim light discovers it to be a mere mass of sleeping human beings. "They sleep thus," said our new guide—the man who had accompanied us through the Carrieres de l'Amerique—"because, if they sleep singly, or two or three together, the first sergent-de-ville passing on his rounds would arrest them; but he cannot arrest thirty men, and does not make the attempt. He pretends not to see them."

A little farther on were carts laden with poultry, and with baskets of eggs so heavy that a couple of men stagger beneath them, with baskets containing huge masses of butter covered over with clean white cloths, and smaller pats wrapped round with green leaves. Many of the carters wear sheepskin coats, spite of the warmth of the weather; others wear peculiar shaped, long great coats, made of some striped rough material; all wear sabots, women carters as well as men. The three-horse railway trucks laden with baskets of fruit and fish and other perishable goods which the companies are bound to deliver within a specified time come rattling up. Carts, too, come driving in from the abattoirs piled with whole sheep and bullocks in portions, and ere long the day's food of the larger part of Paris is spread before us. You may reckon cabbages and lettuces and watercresses by the acre, and all the other vegetables in season on the same grand scale. All is noise, confusion, and bustle, and amidst the general din the clock strikes three, when all the many entrances to the Halles are thrown open, and the real business of the morning commences.

But other places besides the Halles open at three o'clock this morning, and it is these we have come to see—the cabarets, cafes, cremeries, laiteries, crowded round this spot. The moment the clock strikes the hour the doors are thrown invitingly open. The majority are filled by a rush, as it were; the foremost rank, however, not being composed of people belonging to the market, but rather to the scrudulous classes eager to spend the few sous which, though insufficient to have obtained them a bed, will yet procure them a "goutte" of their favorite liquor. With the drunken workman it is a point of honor to spend his last sou before going to his day's work; and as he could not get through all his money overnight, he sleeps and lounges round the Halles, where the cabarets open a good two hours earlier than in any other quarter of Paris. It is always some burning liquor that is called for, even though it be in the height of summer, —*eau de feu*, under one or other of its many disguises. In company with our guide we surveyed the insides of half a score of these establishments, each of which has a physiognomy of its own, some special reputation, or certain eccentricities among its own peculiar frequenters. In front of a massive zinc counter, and against the wall, there is commonly a narrow wooden bench, on which the tipplers try to snatch their forty winks,—spite of the shouts and oaths with which the place resounds —between the rounds of the police. "It is forbidden to sleep in these cabarets," observes our guide; "you may drink as much as you please in them, but, if you sleep, you run the risk of being furnished with a *lit au violon* at the nearest police post." Some of these cabarets have small rooms in the rear devoted to the use of habitues, men who drink for hours together regularly every day. The close and stifling atmosphere of these little dens seems to give the lie to science, by proving that people can live without so much as a mouthful of fresh air among a dozen. The Cafe de l'Esperance, in the Rue des Innocents, adjoining the Halles, allows its more favored guests to retire to the cellar when the hour of closing arrives, there to continue their drinking-bouts until the hour for opening comes round again. It is not, however, a regular Halles cafe, but one with shabby velvet cushions and numberless looking-glasses.

Our guide now took us to some cremeries in the Rue de la Grande Truanderie, where for two or three sous you may have a *petit noir*, and sleep undisturbed for three hours. The first we enter has a red tile floor, very dirty walls, and five dark marble tables, at each of which six or eight people can be accommodated. The place has a clock, of course, to time the slumberers by, and hat pegs, in case they prefer to take their sleep uncovered. Several loaves, about eight feet long, are ranged by the side of the counter for those who wish to eat as well as drink. The *petit noir* is composed of a small bowl of black coffee, three lumps of sugar, and a *petit verre* of very weak *eau de vie*, which is an "extra," and costs a sou. Without the *petit verre* the cost is two sous, but, should the gas be burning, the charge is three sous. A number of men are gulping down coffee, all seemingly the poorest among the poor. The proprietor considerately keeps the shutters up, to render the room as dark as possible for his guests.

The Restaurant du Centre, Maison Chalvet, in the same street, is another of these establishments. Here you can get such extravagances as meat at 3d. per plate, a dessert for from 2 to 4 sous, *cafe-au-lait* at 3 sous, and *gloria* at the same brutal but the *petit noir* is its staple trade. The ceiling of the room is extremely low, and altogether the aspect of the place is a shade more miserable than the one we have just left. The company are of the same type, with the sole exception that most of those here assembled are enjoying their short black pipes. At the Laiterie de Normandie, in the Rue de la Petite Truanderie, instead of marble tables there were wooden benches; and yet here we found a more numerous company than at either of the other establishments.

On returning towards the Halles, we pass dozens of open coffee-stalls. We perceive that day has broke, the sky is tinged with blue, and the sun is converting the murky atmosphere around into an almost golden one. The flowers and fruit give forth the most delicious odors, and captivate the eye with their beauty. Passing through a perfect garden of them into all the turmoil and bustle of the market, we are struck with the enormous number of people employed in the Halles. The regular bagged porters alone are as many as four thousand, in addition to which there are thousands of irregulars, besides an unlimited supply of outsiders eager for a job. All the heavy work is done by what are called "the strong men," known by their enormous, wide-brimmed, grey hats. We make our way through the crowd of chafferers and bargainers into the pretty square of the Innocents, with its famous fountain by Jean Goujon, its trickling waters, and its clusters of green trees and shrubs to breakfast at Baratte's. We—the thief and ourselves—meant to the salon on the first floor, and fortunately and places. Our guide, whom we could now survey by broad daylight, was a man of about six-and-thirty years of age, slightly over the average height, with unquiet eyes, a mouth displaying sad want of decision, and a remarkably prominent nose. Over his left temple was a deep scar, that locked uncommonly like a sabre cut. He wore a patched and tattered workingman's short blue jacket and trousers, a red handkerchief, and a small pointed cap. Although the room was full of company, nobody paid particular attention to the strange kind of individual we had introduced; they looked at us and him for a moment, and then went on with their talk. In fact, people who are in the habit of breakfasting at Baratte's soon learn not to be surprised at anything. We ordered breakfast, mainly of fish, because it is to eat the fish in its freshest state that people get up early, or rather sit up late, and come down to breakfast at one of these places. Our guide was not at all embarrassed. On my asking him whether he would prefer red or white wine, he replied with perfect nonchalance, "White wine with the fish, by all means." He had certain airs of breeding about him too—although we found him to be utterly uneducated —and ate the young green peas with his fork in quite a dainty way. He described himself as a house-painter, out of work; and it did not seem to occur to him that it might appear strange to him now he picked up his peculiar knowledge if his career had been that of an honest working-man. He had told us for instance, that there were a gang of thieves all belonging to the family Romanichel, who were frequent visitors to the Carrieres de l'Amerique. They kept themselves as much as possible aloof from every one else, he said, and seemed to go to the Carrieres more with a view of picking up information than for any other purpose. This is hardly the kind of knowledge which falls to the lot of an honest workingman.

In one corner of the room, seated at a large table, were a party of six—three *petits creves* and three *cocottes*—who, not content with a brilliant supper overnight, seemed to have come down to an early fish breakfast at Baratte's. They were all in evening toilets, and the coiffures of the women were in a singularly disreputable state. Occasionally something more than a little foot would be whipped on to the table among the plates and glasses without knocking anything over, and then would be as suddenly removed. The rest of the company were all young men, breakfasting in couples, who, after making a night of it, were now annexing a piece of the morning.

Our own excursion was now over. Leaving Baratte's, we dismissed our guide without so much as a word of lecture, bought a bouquet, and were looking out for a cab to drive us home, when suddenly our guide made his reappearance. "I am going to look out for a job at the Hotel de Ville," said he, "close by, and if you have never been there at this time in the morning (it was near five), you will see a curious sight." We walked with him to the great square in front of the Hotel de Ville, and saw, perhaps, a thousand men in blue and white blouses assembled. There was one large group and a countless number of smaller ones. "Every man who gets up this morning," says our guide, "and doesn't know where to find the day's work he wants, comes here; by six o'clock there will be as many as two thousand people, every one of whom is in want of a day's work." And this in spite of all that the Prefect for the Seine is at this moment doing.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Inside Bedlam.

SCENES IN BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL.

The London *Telegraph* describes some of the scenes in the Bethlehem Hospital for the insane in England:—

"In Bethlehem Hospital every effort is used to make the life of the inmates cheerful. As you walk down the corridors you hear the cooing of pigeons and the quick, jubilant notes of singing birds, flitting to and fro in large and well-tended aviaries. Presently you come to an aquarium; anon to a stand of flowers, while there are statuettes and engravings on the walls. Everywhere, light; everywhere, elbow-room and breathing space. Hence, as you are led on from stage to stage you gradually get into a state of mind in which it is not in the least surprising to you to find yourself with some very gentlemanly lunatics playing billiards; nor do you feel at all astonished by-and-by to hear a piano in a neighboring room, and recognize a bit of Beethoven. Parts of Bethlehem seem more like a club than a madhouse. Every man is allowed to smoke after dinner; and it is with a strange feeling of semi-bewilderment that you stroll into a reading-room and see a gentleman quietly enjoying his tobacco over a number of the *Illustrated News*. 'Mad!' Certainly; has been mad for years; will be mad for years; but not for all that miserable —not for all that cut off from the fellowship of his race! It is hardly the sufferers from acute mania, perhaps, that afflict one the most.

"Here and there, over a fine and proud face, you see a shadow pass like a thunder cloud, as the man's hour of torment comes upon him; but in that there is still some courage and manhood left. Yonder, stricken by the worst kind of melancholia, a poor creature, his hair all gray or grizzled, rocks himself incessantly to and fro upon his seat, shrinks from a touch as from fire, and gives no answer to a kindly salutation but a moan. It thus be his state at midday, what is it when the night closes in? Pass on; and now, how old, think you, is the rosy gentleman half asleep in a chair by the chimney corner? The rosy gentleman looks up with a surprising amount of briskness, as he hears the question, and answers, 'Ninety, sir.' He is not dreaming, not romancing. He came to this hospital—think of it!—in January, 1827, already forty-eight years old; and there is still a color on his cheeks. Less cheerful, but robust in his language to a degree which is almost terrific, is an old sailor in the neighborhood. Our men swore terribly in Flanders, but this grand old veteran would outswear thirty troopers. Never was there an old gentleman so utterly unfit for publication.

"In the female wards, situated in the eastern part of the hospital, we meet with many more cases of chronic and persistent delusion than amongst the men. The very first lady, for instance, whom we accost soon describes herself as 'Queen of Heaven and Earth,' and speaks of her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria in a slighting tone and *de haut en bas*. A poor unhappy gentlewoman has been here for years; she has grown old and sharp and wrinkled; her white hair hangs in great tangled heaps about her; and there is an awful look, like that of hunger, in her eyes as she presses towards the door of her little room, and would fain pass on and hustle by you. Involuntarily, a man shrinks from the touch for just a second; and it is not your first impulse, but a return of your reason and your reverence for woman, which makes you accept and press the hand that she offers you. Ah, it is a thin, worn hand! Honestly, one is glad enough to mount to the upper galleries, where the more hopeful, at any rate the quieter, 'cases' are to be met with.

"Decrous as a private drawing-room are many of these apartments, where some of the patients sit reading, others working, others, again, practising at the piano. A poor girl—who is, in the strict conventional sense, a young lady—eagerly accosts us as we pass. As one might guess, it is the old story of a love that came to nothing. The face is bright still and pretty, though the fine eyes are troubled, and there is a painful little catch in the voice. Sensibly and quietly, with a kind of subdued eagerness that is wonderfully touching, she pleads for her release; she is quite well; she would be quite safe; she can take care of herself perfectly. A crucial question is then asked; and she cries, 'Ah! but shall I tell you truth, or not the truth? When I tell you the truth, you keep me here.' 'And the truth,' God help us, is that she is engaged to a young gentleman, 'and that the greater part of Europe belongs to him.' The soft but earnest voice—a lady's, in every tone —trembles down into tears, but the eyes, though suffused, look proud, and have a touch of anger in them, as she says, 'You keep me here, because I tell the truth.' No quicter voice could you hear; and you must be strangely constituted if you can turn away from such an interview without pain and sickness at the heart."

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.
PHILADELPHIA, January 28, 1868.
The attending Managers are:—
S. Morris Wain, No. 128 South Delaware avenue.
Adolph E. Borie, No. 153 Dock street.
Attending Physician—Dr. J. M. Da Costa, No. 1005 Spruce street.
Attending Surgeons—Dr. Addinell Hewson, No. 125 South Fifteenth street; Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, No. 16 North Eleventh street.
The Physicians and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (sundays excepted), to receive application for admission.
Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately thereafter. 2 27 1

COTTON AND FLAX.
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck.
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts from one to several feet wide; Paulin, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 105 JONES' Alley
56

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.
Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS.—On and after MONDAY, May 20, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
At 6:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.
At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11:55 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.
At 8:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate Stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville, by this train, take Stage at Old York Road.
At 10:20 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at Intermediate Stations.
At 2:45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.
At 3:25 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations, Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for New Hope at Doylestown.
At 5:00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, meeting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Lehigh and Susquehanna Evening Train for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.
At 6:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.
At 11:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.
TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.
From Bethlehem at 9:00 and 11:05 A. M., 2:00 and 5:20 P. M.
11:05 A. M. and 2:00 P. M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahony City, and Hazleton.
Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1:45 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6:05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8:30 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 5:00 and 7:00 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7:50 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9:30, 10:05 A. M. and 6:31 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:00 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 9:00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.
Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.
White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.
Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.
ELLIS CLARK, Agent.
Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express office, No. 108 S. FIFTH street.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—
Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 11 P. M.
Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on east Market street, at 6:15 A. M., 7:15 A. M., 7:30 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 4:00 P. M., 6:53 P. M.
On and after Monday, June 15, an additional Train will leave Philadelphia for Media and Intermediate Points at 6:30 P. M.
Train leaving West Chester at 7:30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 9:15 A. M. and to go West will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.
The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and a Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.
ON SUNDAYS,
Leave Philadelphia at 8:00 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7:45 A. M. and 6:00 P. M.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R. for Oxford and intermediate points.
Passengers are allowed to take Wearing Apparel only as Baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same.
HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.
Philadelphia, April 1st, 1868. 4 10 1

FOR CAPE MAY VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing SATURDAY, July 18, 1868.
Trains leave as follows for Cape May:—
9:00 A. M., Cape May Express, due at 12:25 (noon).
2:15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due at 7:15 P. M.
4:00 P. M., Fast Express, due at 6:45 P. M.
RETURNING LEAVE CAPE ISLAND,
6:30 A. M., Morning Mail, due at 10:00 A. M.
9:00 A. M., Fast Express, due at 12:07 P. M.
5:00 P. M., Cape May Express, due at 8:22 P. M.
Sunday Mail and Passenger train leaves Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M. Returning leaves Cape Island at 5:00 P. M. Excursion Tickets, $3.
Cape May Freight Trains leave Camden daily at 9:30 A. M., and Cape Island at 6:45 A. M.
Commutation Tickets between Philadelphia and Cape May, at the following rates:—
Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $30, for sale at the office of the Company in Camden, N. J.
Through Tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel), where orders can also be left for Baggage, which will be called for and checked at residences by the Union Transfer Company.
WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.
For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations, at 8:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
For Cape May, 9:00 A. M., 3:15 P. M., and 4 P. M.
Woodbury Accommodation train at 6:00 P. M.
Bridgeton and Salem Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 (noon).
Commutation Checks between Philadelphia and all stations at reduced rates.
WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
July 2, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, trains will leave the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—
At 7:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., and leave Rising Sun at 8:15 A. M. and Oxford at 6 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3:25 P. M.
A Market Train, with Passenger Cars attached, will run (on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, leaving the Rising Sun at 11:05 A. M.; Oxford, 11:45 A. M.; Nine Kennett, 1 P. M.; connecting at West Chester Junction with a train for Philadelphia.
On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS Train leaves Philadelphia at 2:30 P. M.; runs through to Oxford.
Oxford train leaving Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M. connects at Oxford with daily line of stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.
The train leaving Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Maryland.
Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.
HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent.
4 24

THROUGH LINE BETWEEN WASHINGTON PHILADELPHIA, AND NEW YORK.
Trains between Washington and New York are now run as follows, viz:—
FOR NEW YORK, without change of cars,
Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7:45 A. M., 12:30 and 7 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7:45 and 12:15 P. M., and 4:30 and 7 P. M.
ON SUNDAY.
Leave for New York and Philadelphia at 7 P. M. only.
SLEEPING CARS for New York on 7 P. M. train daily.
Through Tickets to Philadelphia, New York, or Boston, can be had at the Station Office at all hours in the day, as well as at the new office in the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Line, No. 348 Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets.
See Baltimore and Ohio Railroad advertisement and schedule between Washington, Baltimore, Annapolis, and the West.
J. L. WILSON, Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.
2 23 1] GEO. S. ROONTZ, Agent, Washington.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.
By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above named points.
Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot,
S. E. corner of FRONT and NOBLE streets,
Before 6 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming valleys, before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day.
[7 23] ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Note, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.
2 27 1 JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, May 4, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING ACCOMMODATIONS.—At 7:30 A. M., for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. $2 25
Returning, leaves Reading at 6:20 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.
MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8:15 A. M., for Reading Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.
The 7:30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with the Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Normumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.
POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:30 P. M.
READING ACCOMMODATION—Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8:00 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M. arriving at Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.
Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:20 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.
Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:40 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45 and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Morning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 1:00, and 5:45 P. M.
PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Collegeville take 7:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Collegeville at 7:01 A. M. and 1:39 P. M. Stages lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5:00 and 8:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1 A. M., 1:50 and 10:10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 5:25 A. M., 3:35 P. M., passing Reading at 4:10 and 7:06 A. M., and 11:40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10:10 and 11:45 A. M., and 6:00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 3:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30, 11:00 A. M., and 7:15, P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M. and 1:40 and 4:25 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7:35 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:45 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3:25 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M., and 5:35 P. M.
TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.
Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.
Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 237 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.
Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.
Mileage Tickets, good for 2,000 miles, between all points, at $50 each, for families and firms.
Season Tickets, for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.
Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.
FREIGHT.—Goods or Subscriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.
Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 3:30 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.
Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.
BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all points. Philadelphia Depot, Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT MAY 11, 1868.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.
On Sundays—The Market street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.
Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.
TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10:00 A. M.
Fast Line	12:00 M.
Erie Express	12:00 M.
Paoli Accom. Nos. 3, 5, and 7	1:00, 6:00 and 10:30 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail	11:15 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11:15 P. M.
Accommodation	11:30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.
Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5:00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.
TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—

Cincinnati Express	3:25 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	9:20 A. M.
Erie Mail	7:10 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Mail Line	9:30 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	3:00 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, Nos. 2 and 8	3:40 and 7:10 P. M.
Day Express	5:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD—TIME TABLE.
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 4½, 5, 6¼, 6:10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6¼, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8:30 Down Train, and 3½ and 6¼ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M., 2, 7, 10¼ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8½ A. M., 1, 6, 9½ P. M.
Leave Philadelphia 8, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3½, 6¼, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:40, and 11:10 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40 and 10:40 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7:50 A. M. 12:40, 5:40 and 9:25 P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5:40, 7, 7:50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 2, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2:30 and 7:15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5:30 and 9 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6:10, 7½, 8:20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, and 9 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bible in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.
WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
[No. 336 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth
11

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY LINES, FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES, FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.
At 5:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation..... $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express Mail..... 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.. 3 00
At 3:30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express

AT THE SEA-SIDE.

OUR CAPE MAY LETTER.

Some Architectural points and Labyrinthine studies—Orthodoxy and Heterodoxy on the Bathing Question—The Revels of the Dance—A Grand Dress Ball for the Children.

CONGRESS HALL, CAPE ISLAND, July 22, 1868.

Of the 600,000 good people of Philadelphia 790,000 are entitled to sincere commiseration—perhaps a greater number; for it is uncertain whether 10,000 of them are now stowed away in the numberless nooks and corners of this quaint old sea-side town. In a previous letter I spoke of the uncertain and almost unlimited capacity of Congress Hall, and the same remark may be applied to every building on the island, and to the town itself as a whole. Sir Christopher Wren would be sadly grieved if he were again to assume habiliments of flesh and visit this place. The rules of architecture have been set at utter defiance by all the early builders, and only in some of the more modern cottages have they obtained a footing. Indeed, one might imagine that Dædalus himself had been rehabilitated for the express purpose of laying out the town and devising a dozen labyrinths of almost equal intricacy with the one which that worthy heathen constructed on the island of Crete a score and a half of centuries ago. In their multitudinous passages are stowed away the motley throngs of city folk who ramble hither and thither with a nonchalance which is quite as refreshing to a new arrival as is the generous ocean breeze which cools his brow. And despite the multitude now stowed away in Congress Hall and elsewhere, there is always room for more. The word "full" is not to be found in Mr. Cake's vocabulary as readily as in the lexicon of omnibus and street car. This results partly from the fact that no employe about the establishment is safe in asserting that the place is "full" of people, and partly from the fact that these happy creatures who are now bestowed therein are, unhappily, not all booked for "the season." There is a constant tide of parched humanity flowing in to occupy the nooks made vacant by the tide which flows in the other direction.

Concerning the manner in which our sea-side sojourner passes his time much may be said. If he belong to the purely orthodox order, he bathes at 11 A. M. as regularly as he dines at 2 P. M. But heterodox notions on the bathing question obtain to an alarming extent. Not satisfied with the rare, the almost divine, enjoyment of the orthodox bathing hour, scores of restless beings seek the bosom of the ocean at midnight and early dawn, and partake of a luxury which orthodoxy knows not of.

Then there is the sea breeze, which may be inhaled legitimately at all hours of the day and night. It partakes of the quality of nectar, and is a fit atmosphere for demi-gods to dwell in. Nay, there be some who now dwell in the flesh, without the slightest approach to the heroic in external aspect, who nevertheless delude themselves with the pleasing fancy that, as they dig their heels into the glistening sand, and drink in great draughts of ocean breezes, they are something more than human.

And, furthermore, there is the dance—an outcropping of exuberant spirits which cannot and will not be suppressed. On Monday evening this irrepressible tendency to gayety had full swing and sway at the Columbia House, where a brilliant gathering was assembled to trip their nimble toes in fantastic mazes.

To-morrow evening the scene is transferred to Congress Hall, and this time the children are to be the masters of the revels. A grand dress ball for children is really one of the most enjoyable sights that are to be encountered at the sea-side. Here there is nothing farcical, no taint of hypocrisy, no mask of seeming happiness covering a weight of care and woe. The life of a child is too open and ingenuous for such worldly arts, and its pleasures, devoid of all semblance of falsity or assumption, are pre-eminent for their reality and heartiness of spirit. Preparations for the affair of to-morrow evening have long been in progress, and are of such an elaborate character that the occasion promises to be one of great eclat and undisguised happiness. The music will be furnished by Mr. Mark Hassler, under the bewitching influence of whose wand the little hearts will grow light and lighter as the little feet become more and more involved in Terpsichorean figures, until at last comes that wholesome weariness of limb which is the precursor of refreshing rest.

OMICRON.

VIRGINIA.

Murders by "Reconstructed" Sheriff.

A young Mr. Edwards was shot and killed by two brothers named Bush, in James City county, about ten days ago. The circumstances of the murder are as follows:—Young Edwards, about two years ago, addressed a sister of the Bushes. After having gained her affections he ruined her. Her brothers swore vengeance against him, and he left the county to save his life. After a protracted absence it was arranged that he should return and repair the injury he had done the family and the young lady by marrying her. He returned, and some time elapsed without his showing any intention to fulfil his promise. He was approached on the subject, and replied that he did not intend to marry her, and defied her family and friends. About two days ago he left home in a buggy to go to a store in the neighborhood, and while passing through a piece of wood was fired upon with a double-barrelled shot-gun loaded with buckshot. By the first his right arm was broken, his left disabled, and he received a shot which entered just below the nose, and passed below the base of the skull, and lodged in the back of the neck. The next shot took effect in the body, and he received the whole load in the lower part of his breast and upper part of his abdomen. It was not instantaneously fatal. His horse ran off, and after running several miles was stopped. Edwards had not fallen out of the buggy, and, although perfectly helpless, was sensible. He was taken home, and lived several days. The Bushes went to a magistrate, told what they had done, and surrendered to the hands of the law. They had an examination, and were bailed in $8000 each for their appearance at the Circuit Court for trial. The prisoners are Deputy-Sheriffs in the county.

New York Stock Quotations, 3 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	138¾	Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	81¾
N. Y. and Erie R.	68¾	Chi. and R. I. R.	107¾
Ph. and Res. R.	95	Pitts. F. W. and Chi. R. R.	109¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	91¾	Gold	143¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.	87¾	Market steady.	
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	84¾		

—A case of freezing to death occurred last week in Ohio. It was in an ice-house.

FINE STATIONERY, CARD ENGRAVING and Card Plate Printing in every variety, DREKA, 1033 CHESNUT Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

The Republican Convention at Concert Hall.

Agreeably to the call of the Republican Executive Committee, the Delegates to the Convention for the nomination of a candidate for District Attorney, assembled at 11 o'clock this morning in Concert Hall.

Long before the hour named, a crowd gathered around the Hall, and were actively engaged in canvassing the merits of the various candidates. One delegate insisted that the Convention should renominate Mr. Mann, but several alongside of him said if such was the programme there would be the same split that ensued at the former Convention.

The name of Charles Gilpin was the most alluded to, though it was manifest from the conversation that he would meet with considerable opposition.

Leonard R. Fletcher also seemed to have numerous friends. Occasionally the names of the other candidates would be mentioned.

At 11 o'clock Hon. Isaac A. Sheppard ascended the platform, accompanied by the officers selected at the Convention which nominated Mr. Mann. Shortly after Mr. Sheppard stated that the time for the assembling of the Convention had arrived, and he called it to order.

Mr. Joseph T. Ford then offered a resolution that the delegates retire to the rear of the hall, and as the name of each was called he advanced to the platform, received his ticket of admission, and then was seated.

John G. Butler, Esq., the Secretary, then called the roll, which consumed over an hour.

There being many others than delegates in the room, Mr. Charles J. Field moved that the delegates be requested to leave the room, and then be readmitted on their tickets, which was unanimously adopted.

This ceremony having been satisfactorily accomplished, the Convention was called to order for business.

Mr. Jos. T. Ford offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the placing in general nomination of the name of any candidate shall be considered conclusive evidence that said candidate pledges himself to abide by the decision of the Convention and to support the nominee and the whole ticket, and that the delegates here present pledge themselves to the same effect.

This was adopted, though there were a few nays answered.

Mr. J. D. Watson thought the resolution a proper one, and was surprised to hear any nays. The adoption of the resolution was essential to the success of the Republican ticket.

Mr. Colesberry counselled harmony, which could only be maintained by the delegates supporting the nominee. He had been a bitter opponent of Mr. Mann at the late Convention, but both that gentleman and Mr. Hazlehurst having withdrawn, he should pledge himself to support the nominee.

Several delegates here sprang to the floor, and each were endeavoring to obtain the recognition of the Chair, amidst cries of "order," "sit down."

The vote was again called for, and being put, one or two delegates voted "no."

Mr. S. S. Kelley moved to go into general nomination.

The following were named:—John Goforth, Charles Gibbons, Moses A. Dropsie, Charles N. Mann, Charles Gilpin, Leonard R. Fletcher, D. W. O'Brien, J. Alexander Simpson, Joseph A. Bonham, Alexander Henry, Henry A. Wallace, William H. Ruddiman, William Meredith, James Lynd, Daniel Dougherty, and William B. Mann.

Mr. Joseph A. Bonham said, that being a delegate to the Convention, he was prescribed from being a candidate and he therefore withdrew his name. He also requested to withdraw the name of William B. Mann, who had decided not to let his name be introduced.

John A. Houseman, Esq., then submitted the declination of Mayor Henry, which was as follows:—

PHILADELPHIA, July 21, 1868.—Dear Sir:—Should my name be mentioned before the Convention to nominate the District Attorney, have the kindness to say that I decline being a candidate.

The duties of the office would exact more time than I could conveniently give to them, and the interests of the community can be more readily and better promoted by others.

I am, very respectfully, yours,
ALEXANDER HENRY.

John A. Houseman, Esq.

A vote of thanks was then, on motion, extended to Colonel William B. Mann for declining the nomination and thus producing harmony in the Convention.

On motion, the Convention proceeded to the first ballot, which resulted as follows:—

John Goforth	13
M. A. Dropsie	80
Henry C. Wallace	1
Charles Gibbons	10
D. W. O'Brien	18
L. R. Fletcher	53
W. H. Ruddiman	24
J. A. Simpson	3
Charles Gilpin	19
William M. Meredith	0
James Lynd	5
F. Dittman	1
W. H. Rawle	0
D. Dougherty	4
W. S. Peirce	1
M. R. Thayer	0

The fact that Mr. Dropsie received such a strong vote rather surprised the delegates, as it was generally considered that Mr. Gilpin would obtain the highest number on the first ballot.

The Tellers announced that 232 votes had been polled, 117 being necessary to a choice. No candidate having received that vote, the Chair ordered a second ballot.

SECOND BALLOT.

John Goforth	7
M. A. Dropsie	72
H. F. Wallace	1
Charles Gibbons	17
D. W. O'Brien	13
L. R. Fletcher	53
W. H. Ruddiman	24
J. A. Simpson	1
Charles Gilpin	20
D. Dougherty	1

The tellers announced that 209 votes were cast, 105 being necessary to a choice.

All candidates having less than ten votes were dropped on the third ballot.

THIRD BALLOT.

M. A. Dropsie	66
Charles Gibbons	32
D. W. O'Brien	8
L. R. Fletcher	53
W. H. Ruddiman	33
Charles Gilpin	14

206 votes were cast, 104 being necessary to a choice.

Mr. O'Brien was dropped and the Convention proceeded to a fourth ballot.

FOURTH BALLOT.

M. A. Dropsie	58
Charles Gibbons	47
L. R. Fletcher	49
W. H. Ruddiman	21
Charles Gilpin	13

188 votes were cast, 95 being necessary to a choice.

Charles Gilpin was dropped, and the fifth ballot was taken.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY.—The ruins of the late disaster on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad will all be removed this afternoon, and the trestle bridge completed, so that all trains will be able to pass over to-morrow. The first train will contain the excursion party of the Liberty Cornet Band, No. 1, Benjamin McClurg, leader; for which a large number of tickets have already been sold. The Liberty is a first class band of artists, and deserve encouragement at the hands of our citizens. The trip will be a very pleasant one.

THE REMAINS of the late Lieutenant A. Rothermel, who accidentally came to his death while on duty at Fort Boise, Idaho Territory, arrived in this city yesterday. The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 838 Wallace street, on Saturday afternoon.

FIREMEN'S QUARREL.—A disturbance occurred last night, in the lower section of the city, between some of the members of the Niagara and Franklin Fire Companies. A number of arrests were made, and the row quelled.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

REVIVAL OF IMPEACHMENT.

The Provisional Governments of Texas, Mississippi, and Virginia—The Reduction of the Army—The Question of Adjournment.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Question of Adjournment.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Although the Senate has formally agreed to adjourn on Monday, the prospect of carrying it now seems very doubtful. The chief obstacle is the disposition of the President not to sign bills which must be acted on before Congress adjourns.

The Impeachment.

The action of the Southern members at their meeting yesterday has revived the impeachment qestion in some quarters, and the subject was freely talked over this morning among the members before the House met. Southern members are engaged in canvassing the House to see whether they could get enough strength to pass a resolution to impeach the President, and get a committee to draw up and report the articles of impeachment.

They say they will meet with unexpected success. Colonel Hamilton, a member from Florida, has the resolution prepared and ready to offer. He has consulted with Butler, Boutwell and others, and he says they have promised to sustain it.

The whole movement comes from the Southern Senators and members recently admitted. They say it will be impossible to maintain State organizations in loyal hands while the President is so bitterly hostile to them, and that the only remedy they prescribe is to impeach and remove him.

Many of the old impeachers regard the matter with unconcealed favor, but they express doubts as to the propriety and practicability of the movement.

The Signing of the Tax Bill.

The President stated this morning to some members who called upon him to ascertain what he proposed doing with the tax bill, that he had not made up his mind yet whether he would sign it or not.

Provisional Governments.

The Reconstruction Committee met this morning, and finally agreed to report a bill for the establishment of a Provisional Government in Texas. The bill was so amended as to include Virginia and Mississippi, the same act to apply to each. In this shape it will be reported to the House.

Action of Southern Committee.

The Southern members, to lay the action of their meeting before Congress, met the Reconstruction Committee this morning, and after laying the report before them, the members of the Committee advised the Southern Committee to lay them first before the House and have them referred to the Reconstruction Committee. This was agreed to.

The Army Bill.

The House Military Committee is engaged this morning in considering the Senate bill for the reduction of the army. They have amended it so that deserters from the army and the navy shall not receive bounty, and also that the States of Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas shall not, for the present, be allowed to raise militia, and shall not be included in the proposed distribution of arms to the Southern States.

The Yale Commencement.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW HAVEN, July 23.—The commencement exercises of Yale College continued.

Yesterday morning Professor Porter called the alumni together, several hundred being present. Hon. W. Strong, of Philadelphia, was appointed President. Professor Gilman moved that the graduates of 50 years and over have seats on the platform. Rev. Professor Havens, of Chicago Theological Seminary, offered prayer.

The President returned thanks.

The mortuary record was read by Hon. Henry Dutton, of New Haven, of the class of 1818; Judge Tyler, class of 1816; Mr. Hurlbut, class of 1817; Thomas Shipman, class of 1818; and several others.

Many of the speakers, referring to their college boy amusements, were very humorous and spicy. In the morning the oration and poem were delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa Society, in the North Church, before a small audience. Ex-Governor Emory Washburne, of Cambridge, Mass., was chosen orator for the next commencement. The triennial meeting of the class of 1865 took place last night at the New Haven Hotel. Sixty-five members of the class were present. The customary ceremony of presenting a silver cup was carried out, Mr. Miles G. Hyde making the presentation, and Mr. McCreary, of San Francisco, receiving the same.

From Maine.

PORTLAND, Me., July 23.—The new mill of the Oriental Powder Company at Gorham, Maine, blew up yesterday afternoon, killing Benjamin Hawkes. No other person was injured.

Several lodges of Odd Fellows from New Hampshire are on a visit to their brethren here. A grand ball and collation were given last night, and to-day they are having a harbor excursion and clam-bake.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Mr. Wilson (Mass.) introduced a bill to provide for a more efficient Provisional Government for Mississippi. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. It is as follows:—

Be it enacted, etc., that the present government of Mississippi being provisional only, and subject to the permanent authority of Congress, it is hereby provided that all offices under said government shall be vacated on the passage of this act; that persons voted to at the elections for the ratification of the constitution, and for the election of officers under the same, who have received a majority of the votes cast, shall enter upon the offices for which they were voted for, and shall constitute the provisional government of Mississippi until otherwise ordered by Congress; provided that if any person voted for at said election cannot take and subscribe to the oath required by the act entitled an act to prescribe an oath of office, and for other purposes, approved July 2, 1862, the duties of the office for which he was elected shall devolve upon the person receiving the next highest number of votes.

Section 2. That it shall be the duty of the military commander of the district of which Mississippi forms a part, to see that the provisions of this act are carried into immediate effect.

Also a resolution directing the Secretary of War to communicate to the Senate the facts relative to the trial of Mr. Rusk by a military commission at New Orleans, for the murder of a colored boy. Adopted.

Mr. Howe, from the Committee on Claims, reported the House bill in relation to the award of $100,000 to the captors of Jeff Davis, which was amended and passed.

Mr. Howe introduced a bill in addition to the several acts for the suppression of insurrections against the Government of the United States. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Morrill (Me.) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue to *bona fide* bidders, new bonds in place of old bonds which he is satisfied have been lost or destroyed. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Pomeroy called up the bill to facilitate the establishment of a line of steamships between New York and certain ports of Europe.

Mr. Morrill (Vt.) withdrew his amendment requiring additional tonnage of the vessels.

Mr. Harlan moved to add the following:—

And be it further provided, that should the receipts actually under the new contract made in pursuance of this act exceed an average of $600,000 yearly for the period of the before-named ten years, then such excess shall belong to the Post Office Department, it being the meaning and intent of this act that the amount the said company shall receive during the period of the before-named ten years for postal service shall not exceed the amount of $600,000 yearly.

Mr. Morrill (Vt.) moved to make the amount $400,000. He said the Cunard line receives but $90,000 from the British Government, and when it is proposed to pass by Baltimore, Boston, Portland, Me., and other ports, and create a monopoly for New York, $400,000 should be enough of a subsidy.

Mr. Nye replied to the remark in regard to the monopoly by pointing out that the bill proposes to make the postal service self-supporting, and again urging the propriety of having the mails carried by American vessels.

Mr. Corbett suggested amending by adding the words, "provided such postage shall not exceed $600,000 per annum after the discontinuance of said inland postage.

Mr. Morrill withdrew his amendment and accepted Mr. Corbett's, which was agreed to.

Mr. Morrill moved to amend by providing that if the trips take a longer time than those made by similar steamships upon the same route, this contract shall cease and determine. This was agreed to, and the bill then passed.

Mr. Corbett (Oregon) moved to go into executive session, saying there were a large number of nominations which, if neglected, must go back to the President.

Mr. Conness (Cal.) opposed, and urged that the bill for the protection of American citizens in foreign countries be taken up.

The motion of Mr. Corbett was rejected, 18 to 25, and the above-named bill was taken up.

The question was on Mr. Buckalew's motion, to strike out the third section authorizing reprisals, and substitute a provision making the authority of the President to exert all his power under the Constitution and laws for the protection of American citizens abroad, and to report to Congress from time to time any cases in which justice is denied to citizens of the United States by foreign Governments. Agreed to—yeas, 28; nays, 21.

House of Representatives.

The reading of the journal having been suspended, Mr. Garfield (Ohio) rose to a personal explanation in reference to the remarks of Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, yesterday, and some days since, on the payment of the 5-20s. He gave a brief history of the introduction and passage of the bills authorizing their issue, to show that the extracts quoted from Mr. Stevens' remarks at the time were made on those bills, and not upon an entirely different proposition as said yesterday by Mr. Stevens. He affirmed after a careful reading of the whole debate from the beginning to the end that not one utterance had he been able to find where the clear intimation was made that bonds were payable in anything less than coin. On the contrary, he found three or four distinct statements that they were thus payable.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) stated that he had had no controversy with the gentleman from Ohio, and why it was that that gentleman renewed this attack, God only knows. He (Stevens) had spoken yesterday of the gentleman as speaking the language of others, and he would show him when the proper time came, that there was not a word of truth in what either he or they said.

Banquet to ex-Minister Adams.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 23.—Charles Francis Adams, late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James, had a public reception by his fellow-citizens of Boston to-day. It took place in Horticultural Hall, and was participated in by some three thousand of the most prominent citizens in and around Boston.

The Commodore of the Navy Yard represented the navy, and the army was also liberally represented, as well as the different branches of the city and State Governments. Hon. William Gray presented Mr. Adams to the company in a speech of some length, in which he highly complimented the late Minister for his distinguished services abroad during the most trying times in the nation's history.

Mr. Adams, responding, tendered his most hearty thanks for the kind appreciation manifested, but said that rather than make an extended address, he would prefer to meet his fellow-citizens informally and individually and shake them cordially by the hand. In conformity with Mr. Adams' suggestion, the company then passed in line along the platform, and a protracted and fatiguing hand-shaking followed.

From Havana.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, July 23.—The boiler of the steam coaster Almendnes exploded this morning, in this harbor, killing and wounding about fifty persons.

The steamship Missouri arrived yesterday.

Sugar—Offers are made at 7¾ a 8 reals for No. 12 D. S.

The weather is cool and pleasant.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

The President Signs the Tax Bill with a Protest.

Nominations by the Executive.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

LATER FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Executive Nominations.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate this P. M.:—Noah L. Jeffries, of Maryland, to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue in the place of Cooper, withdrawn; Samuel Milligan to be Judge of the Court of Claims, vice David Wilmot, deceased; J. Irvin Brown to be Collector of Idaho Territory; John A. Clark to be Surveyor-General of Utah Territory. General Jeffries, nominated for Commissioner of Internal Revenue is at present Registrar of the Treasury.

The Abolition of Public Warehouses.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The Committee of Ways and Means this morning postponed until Congress again meets the bill for the abolition of public warehouses in Atlantic cities.

The tariff men now not only demand the Moorehead tariff, but the Morrill anti-warehouse bill.

The Reconstruction Committee.

The Committee on Reconstruction to-day added to the Texas bill Virginia and Mississippi, so as to provide provisional governments for all three of those States. The bill will be reported at the earliest opportunity.

The Committee from the meeting of the Southern Representatives and Loyalists were to-day unable to present their resolutions to the Reconstruction Committee, which had not time to receive them.

The President Signs the Tax Bill.

The President this morning signed the Spirits and Tobacco Tax bill, accompanied by a protest, which is filed with the bill in the State Department. It is understood that the appointment of supervisors is given to the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—The steamer Golden City sailed to-day for Panama, with $402,000 in treasure, of which $87,000 is for New York. Flour $6.25a7 50; Oregon $5a7. Wheat $1.80a $1.90. Legal tenders 70¾.

Suicide.

BUFFALO, July 23.—John Waskenlem, of Buffalo, a hardware merchant, cut his throat at Clifton, Canada, yesterday. Domestic trouble is said to have ben the cause.

New York Stock Quotations—3 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street.

N. Y. Cent. R.	138¾	Pitts. F. W. and Chi. R. R.	109¾
N. Y. and E. R.	68¾	Pacific Mail S. Co.	100½
Ph. and Res. R.	95	Adams Express	53½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	91¾	Illinois Central	115½
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	87¾	Pcl. and Wabash R.	50¼
Chi. and N. W. com	84¾	Gold	143¾
Chi. and N. W. pref.	84¼	Market firm.	
Chi. and R. I. R.	107¾		

REVENUE SEIZURES.—Revenue Inspector William Hellman on the 17th instant seized five barrels of spirits, in the forwarding house of W. F. Brooks, on Market street, above Eighth, and removed them to the Marshal's Bonded Warehouse.

—Revenue Inspector Charles W. Woods, this morning seized the tobacco factories at Twenty-fourth street above Green, from which the machinery was being removed by two young men who were arrested early this morning. The place belonged to Marshal K. Evans.

The collector had informed the proprietor that it would be necessary for him to pay his tax at the 1st of the month. On searching the factory it was found to be almost empty. The collector is investigating the affair.

RECORDER'S CASES.—Thomas Billington was held in $1500 bail by Recorder Given for being implicated with John Woodward in picking the pocket of John Turner some few days since. Billington, it is alleged, held Turner's hands while Woodward relieved him of his valuables.

William Magee was held in $500 bail by the Recorder for a breach of the peace, in making use of abusive language and annoying himself by sending old valises containing defunct cats to his neighbors on Locust street, between Ninth and Tenth.

THEFT OF MACHINERY.—Charles and James Deering were overhauled at Twenty-fourth and Green streets, this morning, driving a wagon filled with machinery. On being questioned they were unable to give a satisfactory explanation of the manner in which they became possessed of it. They were taken before Alderman Pancoast, who held them in $500 each, to answer. The property was afterwards found to belong to a tobacco factory, at Twenty-fourth and Coates streets.

FRED. W. SMITH.—Chief Lamon, of the Detective force, has received a letter from the father of Fred. W. Smith, the boy who left his home in Buffalo with a travelling company, the particulars of which were published in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH some time since. Should this come to his notice he will do well to call at the Central Station, as the letter contained money.

LARCENY OF SKINS.—About 5 o'clock this morning, Policeman Finnes arrested a colored man, who refused to give his name. He had in his possession 150 sheepskins, for which he could not account. They were marked Baltimore, and consigned to No. — Canal street, Philadelphia. The prisoner was locked up at the Second District Station, where the skins await an owner.

A MISSIONARY MEMORIAL.—An attractive marble tombstone can be seen at the establishment of H. S. Tarr, on Green street, to be sent to Liberia, in Africa, in memory of Rev. Robert F. Hill, the missionary whose funeral services took place in this city, last Monday.

RECKLESS DRIVING.—Daniel Caul, while driving rapidly, at Frankford road and Dauphin streets, yesterday, ran into a carriage containing Mr. Matthias Hunberger and child, throwing them out and injuring the latter. Alderman McBride held Daniel in $500 bail to answer.

STOLE A POCKET-BOOK.—William Jones, a colored man, last evening amused himself by relieving a man of his pocket-book, containing $2·10, in a tavern at Seventh and Lombard streets. Alderman Patchell committed him.

JUMPED OUT OF A WINDOW.—About eleven o'clock last night a person named William Beinhold jumped out of a second-story window at No. 857 South Eleventh street, receiving but slight injury. He was taken to his home, No. 1331 Catharine street.

FIFTH EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Congressional Conference on the Alaska Appropriation—The Funding Bill a Failure.

Congress to Have a Recess until September 21.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 23.

The Alaska Appropriation.

The Conference Committee on the Alaska bill has been in session for over two hours and could not agree. They meet again at three o'clock.

The Funding Bill

is regarded as dead. The Senate sent the bill back to the House with their own bill. No Conference Committee has been appointed.

A Recess.

The House took up the Senate resolution, providing for a recess from Monday next until the third Monday in September. An exciting debate took place between the Democrats and Republicans, during which Mr. Dawees, of North Carolina, appealed to the House not to adjourn until some measures should be taken to sustain the new Governments in the Southern States. The resolution was finally passed, as it came from the Senate, by a vote of 74 to 69.

The Tax Bill a Law.

The Speaker has just announced to the House that he has been informed that the President has signed the tax bill and filed it in the State Department. It is therefore a law.

More About the Tax Bill.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The President to-day transmitted the Tax bill to the State Department with his signature. The information which the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has with regard to the subject is, that the signature bears date July 20, and also that a written protest under the signature accompanies the bill. In other official quarters there are doubts as to whether the signature was subscribed to the bill on Monday or to-day.

Specie Shipment.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The specie shipment for Europe to-day was $195,000.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 23.—Cotton quiet; middlings, 31c. Flour firm and active; prices unchanged. Wheat opened active and closed weak; sales of prime to choice red at $2 30@2 40; amber firm; white, $2 35@2 40. Corn firm; yellow, $1 20. Oats and Rye unchanged. Mess Pork, $19. Bacon quiet; rib sides, 16½@16¾c.; clear sides, 16¾@17c.; shoulders 14@14½c. Lard quiet at 18c.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 107½; Reading, 95; Canton Company, 47; Erie, 68½; Cleveland and Toledo, 103; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 88; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 119½; Michigan Central, 117½; Michigan Southern, 82½; New York Central, 134; Illinois Central, 115½; Cumberland preferred, 33; Virginia 6s, 54; Missouri 6s, 91½; Hudson River, 139; U. S. 6-20s, 1862, 114½; do. 1864, 110½; do. 1865, 112½; new issue, 109½; 10-40s, 103; Gold, 143½. Money unchanged. Exchange, 110½.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Cotton dull at 31c. Flour dull at yesterday's prices. Wheat firmer for winter and dull for spring; red Georgia $2 35. Corn firm and advanced 1 cent. Sales at $1 07@1 12. Oats firmer at 80@81½. Beef steady. Pork dull, $28 19@28 25. Lard quiet.

New York Stock Quotations—4 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	138¾	Chi. and N. W. pref.	84¼
N. Y. and E. R.	68¼	Chi. and R. I. R.	107½
Ph. and Res. R.	95¼	Pitts. F. W. and Chi. R. R.	109¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	91¾	Pacific M. S. Co.	100¼
Cle. and Pitt. R.	87¾	Gold	143¾
Chi. and N. W. com.	84½		
Market dull.			

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, JULY 23

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$5000 City 6s, New	b. 102½	12 sh Leh V R	c. 54⅜
$1200 Leh N 6s, '81	82¼	4 sh 2d & 3d	59½
$500 N Pa 7s	93	76 sh Penna R	1s. 62⅜
60 sh N Cent	2d. 49¾	226 do	rec. 62½
100 sh Read R	b30. 47⅜	do	rec. 62½
100 do	47⅜	100 do	b30. 62⅜
6 sh Minehill	56⅜		

SECOND BOARD.

$3000 Pa 6s, 2 ser.	cp. 98.117⅜	6 sh Leh V R	54⅜
5 sh Acad Music	100	19 do	54⅜
5 do	100	21 sh Penna R	62½
		3 sh Girard Bk	60½

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CHESNUT SPRINGS,
NEAR WILLOW GROVE AVENUE,
(Formerly Hospital Station.)
Two communicating rooms vacant.
Apply on the premises, or at No. 1402 WALNUT Street. 7 22

OPERA GLASSES.
FROM BARDOU & SON, PARIS.
JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
No. 902 CHESNUT Street,
Have Just Opened a Large Invoice of
PARTICULARLY FINE
OPERA GLASSES,
Including every variety of
Rock Crystal,
Ocular Graduated,
Duchesse, and
VARIABLE AND NIGHT LENSES.
ALSO,
Tourist Glasses and Telescopes. [4 4 4w

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Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to. United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York or current funds received in payment.
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